THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,308, New Series.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52
Single Copy for Cash.............As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage......	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage..............	„ 7	12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription. Rupees 10 payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance. Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL IN JUNE.—The First Class Ship EDITH BYRNE, 740 Ton, has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For rate of passage, &c. apply to the Commander on Board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

23rd June 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship JOHN TEMPERLEY, Captain Liddle, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 23rd, 1862.

FOR SINGAPOPE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship PORTLAND, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

23rd, June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee, carrying mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Bucton Castle*, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at their risk and expense.

G. S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain Thomson, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.
Agents for Captain Thomson.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Portland*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *John Temperly*, from London, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship UNION, of 300 Tons, and 40 Horse power. For particulars, apply to

THOMAS BLACK,
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th June 1862.

Fourth Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share on Second Issue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED," are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

3rd June 1862.

Contract for the Conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Aden and Bombay.

UNDER Instruction from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, the Postmaster General hereby gives Notice that, on Monday the 1st September next, at one o'clock, he will be ready to receive Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Aden and Bombay, twice a month.

2. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day abovementioned, nor any entertained unless made on the Printed Form provided for the purpose, which may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Postmaster General's Office.

3. Every Tender must be addressed to the Post Master General and must bear in the left hand corner of the Envelope, the words "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between Aden and Bombay."

E. IMPEY,
Postmaster General.

Bombay, Postmaster General's Office,
18th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st April 1862.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19th, 20th, and 21st HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS.

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLORS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Engraving, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS notify for general information that Water Meters are now for sale at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Water Works, where all particulars regarding prices and sizes of meters may be obtained.

The Commissioners republish below clauses 4 and 5 of the Private Service Bye Laws, published in the *Government Gazette* of 7 November 1861, and hereby call on all parties coming under the provisions of these clauses to procure and fix meters as early as possible.

By order,
W. TRACEY,
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 21st June 1862.

Clause 4.—Meters, which will be supplied by the Municipal Commissioners at the cost of the House owners, must be fixed in every case in which the House is assessed in the Municipal Books at a rental of Rupees seventy-five per mensem or upwards, or where more than 1,000 square yards of Garden land have to be watered, or where there is stable accommodation for more than two (2) horses.

Clause 5.—To Houses not coming within the descriptions contained in the last Bye Law, water will, if desired by the owners of any such Houses, be supplied without Meters; but the Commissioners are to be at liberty at any time to set up Meters in any such Houses at their own expense and to charge the owner of every House in which a Meter shall be set up one Rupee per mensem for its use; in addition to the price of water per 1,000 Gallons at the rate hereinafter mentioned.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned Eduljee Framjee Dhondee, Administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late Framjee Nowrojee Dhondee, deceased, who in his life time carried on business under his own name and that of Eduljee Framjee & Co., do hereby declare the first dividend at the rate of 11 per cent., to all simple contract creditors of the Estate to attend and receive the dividend from the undersigned as declared within eight days at the shop of C. Framjee Nowrojee, No. 9 Forbes Street, and in default of any of the creditors declining to receive the dividend above declared, the same will be deposited in name of such creditors in any of the Banks of Bombay.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE,
Administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late Framjee Nowrojee.

Bombay, 21st June 1862.

NOTICE.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN SHOLAPOOR AND HYDERABAD DECCAN OR SECUNDERABAD.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS beg most respectfully to inform the Public, that they have established a Bullock Transit Train from Sholapore to Hyderabad Deccan or Secunderabad, for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Merchants' Goods from 1st May 1862, and request the patronage of the Public.

For 1st Class Conveyance Shigram	Rs. 50	each.
For 2nd Class Conveyance Country Carts...	„ 25	each.
For 3rd Class Luggage Carts..................	„ 20	each.

For Luggage or Goods less than a cart load a charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per Bengal Maund will be made.

The Passengers will be conveyed to Hydrabad or Secunderabad within four days.

Luggage and Goods will reach these places after eight days.

For further particulars apply at the Transit Office, near Railway Station at Sholapoor, and in Bombay to Succaram Dewrow, Proprietor's Agent in Hunman Guilee, without the Fort.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable: two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,
Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon,
(and 3, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

THE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts, by which the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

Capital £500,000.

In 25,000 Shares of £20 Each, of which not exceeding £4,000 Shares are reserved for the Colony.

2,000 *Shares have been allotted to the Presidency of Bombay.*

Deposit 10s. per Share on application, and 10s. on allotment.

The First Call will not exceed £2 per Share, nor be payable within 3 months. Further Calls will be made as required, at intervals of not less than 3 months; but it is not intended to call up, in the aggregate, more than £10 per share.

Directors.

Lawford Acland, Esq., (Late Solicitor to the Bombay Government.)
Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M. P.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., (Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation.)
Duncan James Kay, Esq., (Messrs. Kay, Finlay, & Co., London.)
Stephen P. Kennard, Esq., (Austin Friars.)
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., (Messrs. Small & Co. London.)
Robert Smith, Esq., (St. Michael's House.)

Applications for Shares to be forwarded before the 30th June instant (on which day the shares reserved for the Presidency will be allotted) to the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, accompanied by a Remittance of 5 Rupees for each Share applied for. For the money remitted a receipt will be given in the first instance, to be exchanged for a Certificate when the Shares are allotted. If no Shares are alloted, the money will be returned without deduction.

Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

Prospectus may be had at the Oriental Bank Corporation.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Ceylon Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Oriental Bank Corporation the sum of ____________ I request that you will allot to me ____________ Shares in The Ceylon Company, Limited, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, subject to the regulations of the Company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Usual Signature ____________

Name in full ____________
Profession or Description ____________
Residence in full ____________
Date ____________ 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA,

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by Dinneford & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London, And sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, either as an Accountant, Correspondence Clerk, Storekeeper, or Manager of an Estate. Satisfactory reference can be given as to qualifications and general character. The applicant has had some experience in cultivation, and is acquainted with the Hindoostanee and Tamil languages. Has no objection to proceed to the Deccan or the Malabar Coast. Apply to "A. B.," at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ARCHERY KIT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a choice and complete selection of the above, comprising, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lancewood Bows, Arm Guards, Registered Spring Gloves, Belts, Quivers, &c. &c.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Love Lane, and from the 20th proximo, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

GODOWN and STABLE. Apply to
LAWRENCE & CO.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, situated in Khetwaddy, No. 9 Street, lately vacated by Goolam Ahmud Bin Mahomed Syeed Rogay.—Apply to

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.
Forbes Street.

12th June 1862.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—One Bungalow in Byculla—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—one in Lower Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, and facing the sea.

2 very commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

One upper storyed Bungalow in Girgaum facing the sea.

1 splendid House, in Fort—8 extensively large rooms for Offices.

Three storeys of a house in Fort well adapted for Parsis to live in.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and Rose Cottages. Also four Houses and two Shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

3 Broughams; 1 Mailcoach; 8 Horses, &c., &c.

N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 10th and 19th May, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Books and New Editions.

Received per Steamer "China."

ST. CLEMENT'S EVE. By H. Taylor.........	3	12
PRACTICAL AIDS TO THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY	1	12
SKETCHES OF NEW ZEALAND LIFE. By E. Hodder	4	0
THE KORAN; a new translation. By E. Rodwell	8	0
THE ADMINISTRATION OF LORD DALHOUSIE. By E. Arnold, M.A., vol. 1......	11	4
PEAKS, PASSES, AND GLACIERS: being Excursions by Members of the Alpine Club. Second Series. Edited by E. S. Kenedy. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. cloth	32	0
ADDISON ON CONTRACTS. Fifth Edition. Revised to the Present Time. 8vo..............	26	4
AGNES OF SORRENTO. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Post 8vo. cloth..............	5	12
MELIBŒUS IN LONDON. A Series of Papers. By J. Payne. Reprinted from "Chambers' Journal." Fcap. 8vo..............	2	0
VACATION TOURIST AND NOTES OF TRAVEL IN 1861. Edited by F. Galton, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo, with Ten Maps	10	8
ESSAYS, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL. By Hugh Miller. Crown 8vo. cloth.	5	12
COOLEY'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Published by W. and R. Chambers. Post 8vo. half bound	6	4
WHERE DO WE GET IT, AND HOW IS IT MADE? Our Every Day Wants, Comforts and Luxuries? By G. Dodd. Illustrated by Harvey. Small crown 8vo..............	2	12
AT HOME AND ABROAD: a Sketch-book of Life, Scenery, and Men. By Bayard Taylor. Second Series	6	8
DAVID COPPERFIELD. By C. Dickens. Vol. 2. Post 8vo. cloth	5	12
THE STORY OF LORD BACON'S LIFE. By W. H. Dixon. Fcap	5	12
PICTURES OF GERMAN LIFE IN THE 15th, 16th, AND 17th CENTURIES. By Herr Freytag. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth	16	0
SECULARIA; OR, SURVEY OF THE MAIN STREAM OF HISTORY. By S. Lucas. 8vo cloth	9	0
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Complete Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth. Illustrated by Gilbert	3	12
SUNSETS AND SUNSHINE: or, Varied Aspects of Life. By Rev. Erskine Neale, M.A. Post 8vo	6	8
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1862. Edited by D. A. Wells. 12mo. cloth.	5	12
CAPTAIN CLUTTERBUCK'S CHAMPAGNE. A West Indian Reminiscence. 1 vol. post 8vo cloth	9	0
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. 2nd Portion. Fcap. 8vo......	1	8
ON THE USES OF ANIMALS. A Course of Lectures. By Dr. Lankester. Part II. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. cloth	1	4
Ditto Parts I. and II. together. Crown 8vo. cloth	2	4
THE PIC-NIC PAPERS. Edited by Charles Dickens. Crown 8vo..............	3	12
A MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Professor Craik. Students' Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth	5	12
A CRUISE UPON WHEELS. Autumn Wanderings among the Deserted Post-roads of France. By C. A. Collins. 2 vols. Post 8vo. cloth	16	0
EXETER HALL LECTURES. The 17th Course of Lectures. By Punshon, Spurgeon, Isaac Taylor, and others. Crown 8vo. cloth.	3	0
STUDIES FROM LIFE. By the Author of "J. Hallifax." Illustrated by H. Hunt. New Edition. 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth	3	12
UP THE NILE AND HOME AGAIN. By F. W. Fairholt. Post 8vo. cloth..............	12	0
LOVE TALES. Translated by G. H. Kingsley. Bds.	0	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THERE will be the usual Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institution, on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1862, at 4½ P.M., to receive the Report of the Council and transact any business that may be brought before it.

At this Meeting a proposition will be brought forward that the Half-yearly Meeting of the 15th January be discontinued.

By order of the Council,
A. W. B. CALDECOTT, Lieutenant,
Poona, 20th June 1862. Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Just published, fcp. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 1-8.

BRIEF MEMORIALS OF THE LATE REV. CHARLES GREEN, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, late Minister of Trinity Chapel, Bombay.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY. All communications and orders to be addressed at Messrs. Pochajee Framjee & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. J. N. WADDIA Sons & Co. a quantity of GALVANISED IRON for Roofing. Apply at their Office, No. 5, Borah Bazar Street.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
and
East Street, Poona.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following valuable MEDICAL WORKS lately received:—

CLINICAL LECTURES, by R. B. Todd, M.D., second edition in one vol., edited by L. S. Beale, M.B., 8vo. cloth ....Rs.	13	0
THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OPERATIVE SURGERY, by F. C. Skey, F.R.S., second edition	7	12
THE MICROSCOPE AND ITS REVELATIONS, by W. Carpenter, M.D., with 370 Engravings, second edition	7	12
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, by Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., fourth edition, 8vo. colored plates	21	4
STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF THE SIMPLE TISSUES OF THE HUMAN BODY, by L. S. Beale, M.B., illustrations, 8vo	5	12
NOTES ON NURSING, by Florence Nightingale, enlarged edition, 8vo. cloth..........	4	0
ON DROPSY connected with Disease of the Kidneys and some other diseases, &c. &c.; by W. R. Basham, M.D., second edition, illustrated	6	12
EPILEPSY: its Symptoms, Treatment and Relation to other Chronic convulsive diseases, by J. R. Reynolds M.D.	7	8
THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN, by R. B. Todd, M.D., and W. Bowman, F.R.S., 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	25	0
LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD, by C. West, M.D., 8vo. cloth..............	9	0
A MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGICAL MEDICINE, &c. &c., by J. V. Bucknill, M.D., and D. H. Tuke, M.D., 8vo. cloth..............	11	4
LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, by T. Watson, M.D., 2 vols. 8vo, 4th edition..............	21	4
AN EXPOSITORY LEXICON of the Terms Ancient and Modern in Medical and General Science, including a complete Medico-Legal Vocabulary, by R. G. Mayne, M.D., 8vo. cloth	37	0
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by J. Laurie, M.D., 17th edition, 8vo	10	0
DIGESTION AND ITS DERANGEMENTS, by T. K. Chambers, M.D., crown 8vo, cloth ...	7	0
INFANT FEEDING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON LIFE, by C. H. F. Routh, M.D. 12mo. cloth	3	12
EPILEPSY AND EPILEPTIFORM SEIZURES, by E. H. Sieveking, M.D., crown 8vo cloth	5	0
URINARY DEPOSITS, &c. &c., by Golding Bird, M.D., fifth edition, edited by E. L. Birkett, M.D., 8vo, cloth	6	12
DISEASES OF THE HEART AND THE GREAT VESSELS, by W. H. Walshe, M.D. third edition revised and much enlarged	9	8
HYGIENE, &c. by J. H. Pickford, M.D., 8vo, cloth	5	12
THE ACTION OF MEDICINES IN THE SYSTEM, by F. W. Headland, M.D., 3rd edition, 8vo	8	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE UNIVERSAL "QUICK STEP" JOURNAL, arranged by the most eminent Bandmasters. This admirable collection, unprecedented for cheapness and for the effect produced in the arrangement, is clearly printed on

Stiff Parade Cards,

and is arranged for the following instruments. In the event of there being a larger number of instruments in a Band, the leading parts can be doubled with advantage; if an arrangement for fewer instruments is required, some of the inner parts can be omitted without essential detriment:—E flat Cornet (or Soprano); 1st B flat Cornet; Ripieno Cornet (or 1st Flugel Horn); 2nd B flat Cornet; 3rd B flat Cornet; 1st E flat Althorn; 2nd E flat Althorn; B flat Althorn (or B flat Tenor, Saxhorn, Baritone, or Tenor Euphonium); Euphonium; Bass Trombone; Bombardon; Side Drum; Bass Drum; 1st and 2nd E flat Trumpets; 1st and 2nd E flat Horns (or 1st and 2nd Sax Horn), 1st and 2nd Tenor Trombones.

No. SETS.
1 Two Quick Steps: Minnie Clyde, and Gentle Annie.
2 Two Quick Steps: Old Bob Ridley, and Dixey's Land.
3 Two Quick Steps: Ring the Banjo, and So early in the Morning—with vocal chorus.
4 Two Quick Steps: Cheer, Boys, Cheer; and Rouse, Brothers, Rouse.
5 Slow March: The Signal, and Quick Step, Camptown Races—with vocal chorus.
6 Quick Step: I'd choose to be a Daisy, and Slow March—Rosalie the Prairie Flower.
7 Two Quick Steps: The Cure and the Captain.
8 Two Quick Steps: Home, Sweet Home, and Auld Lang Syne.
9 Two Quick Steps: Marseillaise Hymn, and Partant pour la Syrie.
10 God save the Queen, and Rule Britannia, and two Quick Steps, Garry Owen, and St. Patrick's Day.
11 Two Marches: No. 1. Huntsman's Chorus, 2. The Standard Bearer.
12 Three Funeral Marches: The Dead March in "Saul," Adestes Fideles, the Old Hundred.
13 Two Quick Steps: Aunt Sally, and Lula is our darling pride.
14 Burles Quick Step (Alhambra Dutch Dance), and Champagne Galop.
15 Two Quick Steps: Beautiful Star, and Willie we have missed you.
16 Two Sacred Quick Steps: 1. from the "Creation;" 2. from the "Messiah."
17 Two Quick Steps: Come where my love lies dreaming, and Toll the Bell.
18 Two Steps on Verdi's Operas: "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Il Trovatore."
19 Two Sacred Quick Steps: Mozart's Gloria Patria, and Sound the Loud Timbrel.
20 Two Glees as Quick Steps: the Village Choristers, and Here in Cool Grot.
21 Three Sacred Marches: See the Conq'ring Hero, and March & Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus."
22 Three Quick Steps: Girl I left behind me, British Grenadiers, and the Flag of Old England.
23 Four Quick Steps: Hearts of Oak, Tight little Island, Down among the Dead Men, and the Forester's Song.
24 Four Quick Steps, on popular Comic Songs.
25 Two Operatic Quick Steps; Martha, Traviata.

N. B.—Price Rupees 4 each set.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay, Military Band Instrument Importers, always keep in Stock a large assortment of every description of Military Band requisites.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY!

TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2		at Rs. 26	pdz.
Ditto	Pints	„ 14	„
Ditto	No. 3	„ 20	„
Ditto	Pints	„ 11	„
Ditto	No. 4	„ 16	„

LEGGATT & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Lèoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moët & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior Old Cognac.
Curaçao...... } Liqueurs.
Maraschino.. }
Anizette...... }
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—	
Black Seal...... Amontillado ....per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines......	„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„ 42
PORT—	
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	„ 28
Do. Do. .... Pints	„ 15
Red Seal.................. Quarts	„ 24
Do. Do. .... Pints	„ 13
CLARET—	
Chateux Margaux	„ 34
Leoville	„ 28
St. Julien	„ 22
Medoc	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—	
Superior quality ...A. DePaul......Quarts	„ 40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	„ 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„ 36
Do. Do. ......Pints	„ 19
HOCK—	
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	„ 18
CURACAO	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„ 40
SHERRY BRANDY	„ 30
SPIRITS—	
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	„ 50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica......	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London........	„
Do..............Hollands in cases......	„
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs.	29
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. „ Pints	18
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.
Capital, £2,000,000, Sterling.

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyava, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)

Manager:
George Henry Whyting.

Sub-Manager:
William James Hayes.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling.

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for Herbert & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERTS STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived ex *John Temperley*, 3½ Bushels Casks. Rs. 12.
MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, FROSTS' PATENT. This Rope is weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope.
BLOCKS TO MATCH.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

Received by the Steamer "China."

Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, from November 1861 to February 1862...........Rs.	3	0
The Uses of Animals in Relation to the Industry of Man. By E. Lankester, M. D.	2	4
Vol. 4, DeQuincey's Works.—On Murder as one of the Fine Arts. Templars' Dialogues. On War. The English Mail Coach..............	3	4
Vols. 1, 2, and 3, also available	9	12
Charles O'Malley, Vol. 1. By Lever..............	1	8
Hunted to Death; or life in the two hemispheres. By W. S. Hayward	0	12
The Ship Chandler. By G. A. Sala	0	12
The Battle and the Breeze; being stories of adventure by land and sea. Illustrated by H. K. Browne and others..............	2	0
Practical Aids to the Study of Natural History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, and Technology, adapted for the use of Schools. By Dr. Carl Arendts. 400 Illustrations, translated and edited from the German by G. L. M. Strauss, Ph. D:	3	0
Consumption; its early and remediable stages; by E. Smith, M. D.	8	0
Poet's wit and humour, Selected by W. H. Wills. Illustrated with 100 engravings from drawings by C. Bennett and G. H. Thomas. Handsomely bound and gilt..............	13	4
Studies from Life. By author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" &c.	3	12
The Story of Lord Bacon's Life. By W. H. Dixon	5	12
A Manual of English Literature, and of the History of the English Language, from the Norman Conquest. By G. L. Craik, LL.D........	5	12
Forty Days in the Desert, on the track of the Israelites; or a Journey from Cairo, by Waddy Feiran to Mount Sinai and Petra. By W. H. Bartlett..............	6	12
The Quiver; designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical truth, and the advancement of religion in the homes of the people, vol. 1...	3	8
The Pearl of Orr's Island: a story of the Coast of Maine. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe..............	3	12
Home and Abroad. 2nd Series. By Bayard Taylor	6	8
Pictures of German Life in the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries. By G. Freytag. Translated by Mrs. Malcolm. 2 vols.............	15	12
Sunsets and Sunshine: or varied aspects of life. By Erskine Neal, M. A.	6	8
Life and Letters of Washington Irving. Edited by his nephew, M. Irving. Vol. 1..............	5	12
Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne: a West Indian Reminiscence	9	0
Rough and Ready; or, the Bateman Household, and what became of them	1	8
Secularia: or Surveys on the Main Stream of History. By S. Lucas, M.A., late of Queen's College, Oxon	9	0
The Moor Cottage. A tale of home life..........	4	8
Up the Nile, and Home Again: a Handbook for Travellers and a Travel-book for the Library. By F. W. Fairholt, F. S. A.	12	0
The Wits and Beaux of Society. 2 vols. By Grace and Philip Wharton. With Illustrations by H. K. Browne and Jas. Godwin. Engraved by the brothers Dalziel..............	15	12
On the Genius of Handel &c. By Dean Ramsay...	2	12
Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861, edited by F. Galton, with Maps	10	8
The Book of the Thames, from its rise to its fall. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, handsomely bound and illustrated..............	15	12
Where Do We Get It, and How Is It Made? By G. Dodd..............	2	12
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine. Vol. 4.	8	12
Official Monthly Army List for May..............	1	4
Henrietta Temple. By D'Israeli	0	12
The Deer Slayer. By Cooper..............	0	12
Mr. Midshipman Easy. By Marryatt	0	12
Love Tales. Translated by G. H. Kingsley......	0	12
The Longwoods of the Grange. By Author of Adelaide Lindsay..............	1	8
Beeton's Book of Birds, showing how to rear and manage them in sickness and in health........	2	12
Punch, re-issue, boards. Vols. 12, 13 and 15. Each..............	3	12
Archives of Medicine. Edited by L. S. Beale. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10..............	9	12
Indian Railways described, &c. &c. By John Whitehead..............	1	2
Lillywhite's Cricketter's Guide, 1862..............	1	0
Church Service, small, velvet bound, in case ...	10	0
Hoppus's Measurer, New Edition	2	12
Queen's Regulations, Official Edition..............	3	0
——— Pocket Edition..............	0	12
Alexander's Examination questions for Officers..	1	8
Bannatyne's Examination questions for passing for Lieutenants..............	3	12
Pipon's Manual of Military Law..............	2	12
Scenes where the Tempter has triumphed..........	0	12
Leonard Harlowe	0	12
The Corner Cupboard..............	2	0
The Interview..............	2	0
The Family Save-all..............	2	0
Colonel B. on Short Whist	3	12
Clever Girls of our Time &c.	3	12
Essays and Reviews	3	12
The Woman in White. By W. Collins..............	4	8
Church of England Psalms and Hymns..............	0	12
Tudor's Leading cases in Mercantile and Marine Law	21	4
Jeafferson's Book about Doctors	8	0

SUNDRIES.

Parallel Ebony Rules, 15, 18, and 24 inches long. Rs. 3, 4, and	7	8
Mathematical Instruments complete, per box ...	50	0
Tracing Cloth, 36 inches wide. Per piece of 24 yards..............	30	0
Tracing Cloth, 18 inches wide. Per piece of 24 yards	15	0
Joy's Cigares Anti-Asthmatiques. Per box	3	0
Patent Syphon-top Cork Screws	5	0
Salmon Fish Hooks, on gut. Per doz..........	3	0
Small Ditto. on hair. Per doz..........	1	0
Salmon Flies, very superior. Each	3	0
Large Brown Sable Brushes, at Rs. 1½, 2½, 3½ &	5	8
Small Brown Sable Brushes, at As. 4, 6, 8, and	0	12
Round Brown Sable Brushes, in Albats. Rs. ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and	2	0
Sky Brown Sable Brushes, at Rs. 2½ and	2	8

28 Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Goozerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S ALMANAC FOR 1862.

Office of the Graefenburg Company, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., January 1st, 1862.

IN presenting our Almanac for 1862 to our friends, we have thought more benefit would be conferred by arranging the ordinary diseases incident to this country and climate in alphabetical order, with a brief statement of the symptoms and remedies, than by writing extended notices of disease in general. It will be found the most comprehensive and condensed family medical guide in the world; and, as such, it is offered to the favorable attention of all families, with the conviction that it will prove an invaluable work to be preserved and consulted.

Acidity of the Stomach.

Known by risings after any meal, generally worst after breakfast and dinner, sour taste in the mouth, with, sometimes, slight degree of heartburn. *Remedy.*—One dose of three Graefenberg Vegetable Pills at night, followed by one pill every night for two weeks, or until the sensations are completely removed.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills have cured long-standing cases of indigestion or dyspepsia (weight on the stomach and chest; heaviness of the head; depression of the spirits; short breathing; shivering; nausea; heartburn; sour risings, and sometimes vomiting and purging). I have been laboring under dyspepsia for some *eight* years and am now quite well, only by the use of the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.

T. D. GARDENER, *Fairfield, Iowa.*

Ague and Fever. (Intermittent Fever.)

The symptoms of this fever are well known. Use the Graefenberg Fever and Ague Remedy according to directions accompanying the box. Soak the feet in hot water, and keep in a warm room, so as to induce perspiration. The Fever and Ague Pills will act gently upon the bowels and purify the blood, while the powder will act as a tonic and invigorate the system, thus enabling it to throw off the disposition to an ague attack, and the patient will find all trace of the disease rapidly removed.

Dear Sirs:—We hereby certify that we have submitted your Fever and Ague Remedy to a close inspection and scientific analysis, and have also tested its curative qualities in several cases of intermittent fever. We take great pleasure in saying that it has proved completely successful, and that it is a most skilfully compounded remedy. It must exert a most beneficial influence in all such cases; its tonic properties are immediate and highly salutary, and it is richly deserving the confidence of our brethren of the medical faculty and of the public.

Saml. H. Mabrey, M. D., *New York.*
Chas. W. Revilson, M. D., *Wis.*
Wm. H. Simmington, M. D., *Illinois.*
Thos. J. Johnson, M. D., *Missouri.*
Wm. O. [illegible], M. D., *N. Hampshire.*
James T. Mott, M. D., *Indiana.*
Jno. Y. Terrington, M. D., *California.*
Wm. Y. Ashton, M. D., *Louisiana.*

Appetite, Want of.

Use one package of the Graefenberg Health Bitters according to directions. The stomach will be stimulated, the flow of the gastric juice accelerated, digestion will be regular, and a permanent and healthy appetite secured.

I have used the Health Bitters in my practice, and find them the most reliable tonic I can procure. In all cases where the patient feels unwell but cannot explain the symptoms, or, in other words, where there is only a slight weakening of the digestive organs, without any serious disease, the Health Bitters should be used at once. I have given them to persons who have been ailing for some time, and they are now much better than they have been for many years.

A. H. WHITE, M. D., *Bettsville, N. Y.*

Asthma.

The feet should be immersed in warm and weak lye water, and warm herb tea must be drunk to promote perspiration. A dose of Graefenberg Vegetable Pills must be taken, and the patient must be kept quiet. A mustard plaster should be applied to the soles of the feet. Our space forbids any extended notice of this disease or its treatment; it is fully treated upon in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, page 188, and that work should be consulted by all means.

For several years I have been very badly afflicted with the Asthma. I have tried everything I ever heard of without relief. Being advised to use the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, I did so without expecting any benefit, but, to my surprise, they entirely relieved me. They must be taken whenever there is any change in the weather, in order to ward off an attack. I cheerfully and confidently recommend them to those who may be attacked.

AMBROSE HILL, [illegible], *N. Y.*

The following Medicines are likewise available:

			Rs.	As.
The Graefenberg Company's Marshall's Uterine Catholicon	„	Per Bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graefenberg Vegetable Pills	„	Box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumptive Balm	„	Bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fever and Ague Remedy	„	Box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sarsaparilla Compound	„	Bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graefenberg Pile Remedy	„	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dysentery Syrup	„	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Health Bitters. The best tonic known	„	Pack	[illegible]	[illegible]
Children's Panacea	„	Bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY, GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 25th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 5/16d. a ⅛d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.*	Rates.
Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000	5 per cent	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	81 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	102 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	11¾ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	213.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [ab.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,900	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 150 p. sh.	Par.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	2,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	94¼
,, Loan 1842-43	94¼
,, Loan 1854-55	94¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carlos	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106¾ to 107
Gold Leaf	,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 24TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 241 to 242
New Surat	,, 242 to 243
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	,, 244 to 245
New Oomrawuttee	,, 230 to 232
New Compta	,, 235 to 236
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 300 to 302
New Barsee, and Nuggar	,, 222 to 224
New Veravul	,, 225 to 228
Khandeish	,, 220 to 221
New Pocatenee	,, 230 to 232
New Accote	,, 244 to 245
New Mangalore	,, 232 to 233

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,572 to 1580.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	6-6 to 6-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33 nominal. 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,,	26 to 27

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, June 14.)

OUR Oil market has been very quiet during the week, only a few purchases by the boat load having taken place and dealers are still holding out for Rs. 88, and we believe this price has been paid. All other kinds of produce remain at perfectly nominal quotations, we have had a good deal of rain, which of course interferes much with goods being brought forward.

Our advices from Tinnevelly bring us up to 10th instant. At which time there was nothing doing in the Cotton Market, nor did it appear that any orders were then held at the nominal rate of Rupees 123 per candy, but the Brokers were not inclined to reduce their rates.

The deliveries of Cotton continued good, but the picking was reported short, and the general belief was that it would not come up to what was originally expected on account of a deficiency in rain.

The vessels loading were the *Iruguay* for London direct, and the *Holyrood* for Falmouth for Orders. The *Royal Bride* has sailed removing for London 1120 Bales.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 0 10 0	per cent.
3 days' sight	,, 0 12 0	,,
16 days' sight	,, 1 0 0	,,
Madras, sight	,, 0 6 0	,,
3 days' sight	,, 0 8 0	,,
30 days' sight	,, 1 0 0	,,
Colombo, 3 days' sight	,, 1 8 0	,,
16 days' sight	,, 1 14 0	,,
London, 6 mths' sight	,, 2s. 0⅞d.	,,
3 mths' sight	,, 2s. 0⅛d.	,,
Sight	,, par	,,

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand	1s. 11⅜d.
On Scotland	1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland	1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅜d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays..............10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, On demand		1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11⅜d.	,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England
The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand		1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Paris at 3 days' sight		1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11⅜d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.

Hours of business.............. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 24	Ellesmere	Anderson	Kurrachee 18 June

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
June 24	Martin Luther	McCreadel	Manila.
	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee.
	Salamaty	Nacoda	Mozambique.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. S. N. Company's steamer *Tilly,* to Kurrachee.—Major and Mrs. Martin; Lieut. and Mrs. Humpey; Lieut. A. VanCortlandt, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards; and seven natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Paul Auguste,* C. Messemecker, bound to Marseilles via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Hongkong & Singapore.

Brig *Luisa.*—8 chests Cassia Oil, 3 boxes Preserves, 4 boxes Tea, 1,000 Soorkhas Sugar, 26 boxes Glass Bangles, 170 chests Cassia, 150 boxes Crackers, 2 cases Silk, 179 cases Paper Umbrellas, 5 cases Fans, 1 box Glass Pictures, 6 cases Glass Beads, 5 cases Paper, 4 boxes Copper Ware, 1 case Oiled Umbrellas, 4 boxes Copper Brass Ware, 1,300 half tubs Sugar Candy.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 24TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—75 bags Coffee, 127½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 97 packages Coffee, 187½ cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Istamboul.—89 bags Coffee, 51 cwt. 2 qr. 20 lbs., Robert Frith and Co.; 12 packages Sundries, C. Framjee Nowrosjee.

Victory.—125 bags Pepper, 156½ cwt., Delaorally Nusroodin.

For Liverpool.

Barbora.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bomanjee Khodadad Eranee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckmidass Nursee Sons; 56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Khetsy Dharumsy.

Tornado.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Rutegur Dowlutgur 102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Bhoja Curumsee; 92 bundles Galls, 46 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 200 bundles Galls, 100 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Morning Light.—315 bales Cotton, 1102½ cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Kessowjee Ragowjee; 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

Alma.—76 bales Cotton, 266 cwt., Rameristna Souzba and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 400 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 200 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Douglas Castle.—75 bales Munjeet 263 cwt., 2 qr. 13 lbs. J. Sigg and Co.

Levant.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmidass Vulubbhy; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Laljee Duyal; 105 bales Wool 315 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Camperdown.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Leckie and Co.; 53 bales Cotton, 185½ cwt., Bhoja Curumsy.

John Lynn.—109 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Jairam Visram; 500 bales Hemp, 1,375 cwt., Mailsy Canjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rameristna Souzba and Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Magjee.

Campbell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Huttaysing Kesrising.

Ajmeer.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. N. Mascarenhas and Co.; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

Joshua.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Dhunjee Natha.

Nell Gwyn.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadershaw and Co.

Zoboah.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Kursondass Madhowdass.

For Aden.

Steamer *Benares.*—4 cases Stationery, and Dry Vegetable, Eduljee Cursetjee Watcha.

For Batavia.

Wadiatool Ramon.—2 packages Ghee, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Meerja Mahomed Sheirajee.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *China.*—1 box Silver Dollars, 2,149 nos., Hajee Esmal Hubib.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ragonath Juggonath.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—1 box Pearls Hurjee Jamal; 1 case Birds' Nests, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sitaram; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jaisingbhoy Hutasing; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Amirchund and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 1½ chests M. Opium 140 lbs each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 chest Cambay Stones, 22,000 numbers, 10 bags Goolmoogly, Ahmudbhoy Remtoola; 3 cases Glass Ware and Cutlery, D. Bomanjee; 13 bales Piece Goods, 461½ corges, Pursotum Hurrichund; 23½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Colah; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jaeta; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ragonath Juggonath.

Steamer *China.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 17 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 7 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *China.*—1 box Silver Dollars, 1,863 nos., Hajee Esmal Hubib.

Wadiatool Ramon.—12 packages Sellarus, 22½ cwt., Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.		
460	Ar[illegible]		March 18
1106	Caduceus, Cass	W. Nicol & Co.	April 14
668	Caluta, Hayes	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
539	Chatham, Sayers		April 1
710	Coleroon, Hale		March 28
766	Coromandel, Thompson		
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath		
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin		
955	Defiance, Galloway	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	April 12
766	Empress of India, Thompson		
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn		
392	Freya, Major	A. H. Huschke & Co.	April 8
1057	Gloriana, Vaile		
1354	Herefordshire, Escott		April 25
1182	Indore		
1108	James Smith, Calhoun		May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell	John Tanner & Co.	
763	Nile, Varley		March 4
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen		
817	Talbot, Spencer	Grey & Co.	
762	Tyburnia, Coote		
632	Veritas, Carry	Ewart Latham & Co.	March 13
688	Winterthur, Seavey	A. H. Huschke & Co.	March 27
940	Wings of the Wind, Murray		May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.		
704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow		Dec. 16
	FROM LIVERPOOL.		
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson		
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw		
766	Birkby, Purdy		
1060	Cariboo, Cameron	Lawrence & Co.	March 21
1278	Celestial Empire, Matheson		April 26
1113	Contest, Jennings		March 22
553	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.	March 24
875	Egeria, Storey	John Clover & Co.	March 2
1134	Epaminondas		April 19
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson		
974	Glen Monarch, Morgan		May 19
1328	Hahneman, Denman	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Feb. 17
1322	Howden, Verril		
819	Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson	E. Bates & Co.	April 16
1306	Inkermann		May 13
1072	James Livesay, Broad		
1242	Labrador, Quinn		
855	Lady Havelock, Neill		May 5
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson		May 5
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 23
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	March 10
1233	Norwood, Finlay	John Clover & Co.	March 2
1061	Norah Greeme	E. Bates & Co.	March 17
1669	Oriental, Ballard	John Clover & Co.	March 10
1008	Peerless, Flovin		
578	Ralston, Macfarlane		
791	Robina	Coupland & Co.	Feb. 19
919	Rowantree, Wel	Lyon Brothers & Co.	March 19
0190	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair	B. & A. Hormusjee	Apr. 26
1060	Shaftesbury, Bennison		
986	Sillery, Gale		
866	Sea Horse, Banks		
700	The Duke, Hawkins	J. Tanner & Co.	April 20
1161	Talavera, Blair		
783	Victoria, Sanderson	John Clover & Co.	March 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Feb. 18
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.		
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers		March 15
1003	Azuline, Manson	John Clover & Co.	Feb. 17
1005	Eeeston Castle, Corney		Feb. 3
1834	Belgravia, Pentecost		May 17
850	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright	Martin & Co.	Feb. 17
1118	Express, Kelly	John Clover & Co.	
810	James Jardine, Lermont		
	FROM CARDIFF.		
427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
680	Ville de Cherbourg		April 28
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.		
1059	Charles, Pollybank	Coupland & Co.	
929	Missouri, Calhoun		Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy		
	FROM SUNDERLAND.		
1117	Edmund Kaye		
530	Emigrant	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1197	Witch of the Wave		
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.		
869	Albert Edward, Mason		April 30
860	Alipore	W. Nicol & Co.	April 20
	FROM THE CLYDE.		
917	Flower of the Forest	W. & A. Graham & Co.	March 31
462	Ino, Machie		May 1
478	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 3
	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		
789	Anne Mary, Jessyman	Coupland & Co.	Jan. 8
	FROM ADEN.		
644	Carnatic		
	FROM CALCUTTA.		
490	Duc de Brabant		March 5
	Duke of Wellington		
	Glen Isla		
	Peerless		
	Seringapatam, Longridge		
	Tasmania		

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

O'dell, Assistant Surgeon N., Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Fawcett, Ensign M. J., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from England.

Douglas, Lieut. C., 15th Regt. N. I., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 24.

Martin, Major T., 4th King's Own Regt., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 24th June 1862.

The 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, will reassemble tomorrow, at half past 6 A. M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Line, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter, required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A. M. at the Grand Arsenal to report on the condition of arms and accoutrements, returned into Stores by H. M.'s 12th and 21st Regiments N. I., and to assess the value of certain Ordnance Stores, received from H. M.'s steamer *Pantaloon*:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—Captain Waddington, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Principal Commissary of Ordnance will be pleased to nominate an Officer as member to attend the Committee.

3. The Committee of which Captain Brown, 33rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd June 1862.

Apprentices James Quirie (No. 819) and Mhadoojee Sinday (No. 739) of the Subordinate medical Department are discharged the service at their own request.

The undermentioned Apprentices of the Subordinate Medical Department having failed to pass the examination for entrance to the Grant Medical College and having completed three years in the service are agreeably to Art. 323 page 64 1st Appendix Jameson's Code discharged the service:—

Apprentice J. Castle (No. 632.)
Apprentice C. De Rozario (No. 718.)
Apprentice F. McCarthy (No. 723.)

The following transfers are ordered:—

1st Hospital Assistant Rugoonath (No. 163) from Civil Station to general duty Sinde.

Apprentice K. Rozario (No. 746) from 103rd Foot to H. M.'s 3rd Dragoons.

Apprentice J. Higgins (No. 748) from 103rd Foot to H. M.'s 3rd Dragoons.

Apprentice J. Henriques (No. 753) from Artillery Kirkee to 83rd Foot.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The Mails for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per steamer "BOMBAY CASTLE," will be closed THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer *China*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th June, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th June.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—JUNE—JULY 1862.

New Moon	Friday	27d. 11h. 45.4m.	A.M.
First Quarter	Saturday	5d. 3h. 42.0m.	A.M.
Full Moon	Friday	11d. 6h. 29.5m.	P.M.
Last Quarter	Friday	18d. 10h. 4.4m.	P.M.
New Moon	Sunday	27d. 1h. 56.3m.	A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire, Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	25		5 26	6 39	10 13	10 50	Date 23rd June. Time—8h. 58m. 50s.
Thur.	26		5 26	6 39	10 57	11 21	
Fri.	27		5 26	6 39	11 33	11 53	
Sat.	28		5 26	6 39	12 6	—	
Sun.	29	2nd Sunday after Trinity.—St. Peter.	5 26	6 40	0 25	0 38	
Mon.	30		5 27	6 40	0 57	1 9	
Tues.	1		5 27	6 40	1 27	1 41	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 25th.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.—The Peiho Disaster (China), 1859.

Thursday 26th.—George IV. died, and William IV. proclaimed, 1830.

Friday 27th.—Massacre of British troops at Cawnpore by Nana Sahib, 1857.

Saturday 28th.—Stamp Duties instituted. 1693.—Queen Victoria Crowned, 1838.

Sunday 29th.—Royalists routed the Parliamentarians at York, 1613.—Stockport Riots, 1852.

Monday 30th.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.

Tuesday 1st.—Tobago taken by the British, 1803.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 5	KURRACHEE	June 12
AGRA	June 17	LAHORE	June 14
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	May 19
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 27	MADRAS	June 19
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	May 8
COCHIN	June 14	MEERUT	June 17
CALCUTTA	June 14	OUDH	June 4
CAPE	Feb 14	PUNJAUB	June 14
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	May 20
FRANCE	May 3	SUEZ	May 29
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 20

THE Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

AT this time of the year, the Monsoon or Rainy Season forces itself on a person's attention, however listless and heedless he may be to the changes of Nature. Though he may never trouble himself to inquire into the cause and formation of rain, nor stop to reflect why, in Calcutta and Bombay, we have a South-west monsoon, while Madrassees have a North-east monsoon; and though he may never pause to consider how it is that the rainy season begins at Madras just when we have got through all the unpleasantnesses of our monsoon in Bombay; he is obliged to prepare for it, he must make his house as water-tight as he possibly can by getting the tiles turned, and the broken window-panes replaced; he must procure waterproof clothing, and put by such articles of his wardrobe as are likely to be damaged by damp and moisture; he must lay in stores, unless he is wealthy enough to be indifferent to exorbitant monsoon prices. And even if he is reckless enough to care for none of these things, he finds himself confined to the house, unable to take any out-door exercise; every thing he lays his hands on is clammy and reeking with moisture; the music of patter, patter outside regales his ears, and a general gloom meet his eyes; troops of flies are his boon companions at meals, and numberless moths and insects, as soon as the lights are lit, skip and frolic about the table and lamps. But if the forces of Nature fail to bring the monsoon prominently before one's view, it must be admitted that the Municipal Commissioners succeed in that respect at least. For so sure as the rains come round, they render the roads impassable by spreading a layer of sharp-pointed boulders which lame our horses, and ruin our carriages. Leaving them, however, to answer for their own sins, it may perhaps be worth while reminding the general reader of some facts, which no doubt he may have heard before. Are the monsoons confined to India alone? We read also of the monsoon of the West Coast of Africa, those of the Gulf of Mexico, and the south-east and south-west monsoons of Central America. India, nevertheless, is by way of eminence in the monsoon region, and it is these periodical rains which supply all its great rivers with their vast volumes of water. What are the monsoons? They are said to be nothing but the Trade Winds so well known to mariners deflected from their regular course, at regular seasons, from certain local causes. India being situated in the region of the North East Trades, we should have the wind blowing from the same quarter, all the year round, were it not for the operation of other circumstances. These winds blow from October to April, right across the Bay of Bengal towards the Eastern Ghauts, and carry along with them clouds charged with moisture evaporated from the Bay of Bengal. Here they are intercepted by the lofty range of mountains, condensed and precipitated in copious showers, and then continue on their journey across the peninsula dry and rainless. Hence while the people of Madras have their wet weather, we have our dry season. They continue to blow till March or April, when the plains of Central Asia, Thibet and Tartary, become heated, and great rarefaction of the atmosphere is consequently produced. As Nature abhors a vacuum the colder air from the South rushes in to supply the void. At first, these winds blow from the immediate neighbourhood, but gradually extend towards the equator. This is known as "the backing down of the monsoon towards the South;" and according to Maury, it takes six or eight weeks for it to "back down" from the tropic of Cancer to the equator. Thus, strange to say, the monsoon begins earlier at Calcutta than it does at Bombay, and earlier here than at Cape Comorin, though it is the South West monsoon apparently originating from the Southward. These South Westerly breezes bring with them rain-clouds formed from the evaporation of the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, which are impeded in their onward course by the Western Ghauts, attracted, and condensed, and give rise to those heavy, deluging falls, with which we are so familiar at present. But while the flood-gates of heaven seem opened on one side of a mountain, the other slope is generally quite dry. It is this physical phenomenon which our fashionable people take advantage of when they run away to Poona during the monsoon, for while Mahableshwur and other elevated spots on the Ghauts are literally enveloped in a sheet of falling rain, it merely sprinkles at Poona. For the wind is robbed of all its moisture by the Ghauts, and then goes on to the other slope, with scarcely any vapour in suspension at all. What there is, is very high up and is not interrupted in its progress, till the lofty peaks of the Himalayas stop these clouds, and wring out all the remaining moisture from them. At the Neilgherries a person may avoid the rains throughout the year, by residing on either slope of the mountain alternately, from April to October on the Eastern slope, and from October to April on the Western slope. More rain falls between the Western Ghauts and the sea, than on the Coromandel Coast, because the distance between the mountain-range and the sea is less in the former than in the latter case. In general it has been observed that there is the greatest amount of rain, wherever there is a mountain rising abruptly, in close proximity to the sea, to catch the winds that blow over a large expanse of water. The rain-fall in Patagonia is said to be something astonishing, at the rate of 114 feet during the year, according to Maury. There is only one spot in India, which at all approaches it; Cheerapanji in the Garrow Hills of Assam, where it is at the rate of 86 feet during the year. In Bombay, the annual fall is seldom above 80 inches. Rain is considered an extraordinary occurrence in Sind, and the Natives say it was never known, till the English set foot on their soil. The winds that bring us rain, come to Sind over the arid plains of Arabia; and the little moisture they do take up in crossing the narrow arm of the Arabian Gulf is allowed to proceed unmolested, because there are no hills to check them, and condense and precipitate the little vapour they hold. For similar reasons, Arabia and the interior of Africa are rainless.

IN nothing did the Scottish Reformers, with Knox at the head of them, show so much practical sagacity as in their attention to the education of the young, and in the plans they adopted to secure it. They were much in advance of their age; yes, the present generation of educationalists have hardly, for sound views and wise actings, come abreast of them. To their labors in this department, more than perhaps in any other, are Scotchmen indebted for the high rank they hold in every walk of honorable, remunerative and useful exertion; Scotland, though a small and poor country, has always furnished much more than her proportional quota of literary, scientific, and practical, business-men. Her sons are to be found everywhere, and in every position of influence. They not only hold their own at home; but have much to do in promoting the industry of England herself, and of the various colonies of the empire. You find them on the bench of Bishops, and in other dignified positions of the English Church. You find them holding the highest legal situations south of the Tweed—on the Woolsock, and at the Bar. You find them not unfrequently occupying the civic chair of even the great metropolis. You find them legislators of the first rank, generals, admirals, governors-general, &c. You find them almost everywhere preeminently bankers and merchants. It has even become a proverb, that, if you should go to the North-pole, you could find a Scotchman riding on it. Theirs is an indomitable energy, the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum.*

With all their native talent and perseverance, however, they would have done little, but for the peculiar excellencies of their schools and school-masters. We now refer to these, not at all to laud Scotland and the Scotch, but to present an example, worthy of imitation, to other nations, especially to the Hindoos, chiefly those among them who aspire to lay a foundation for national greatness, who would teach the young idea how to *shoot* not shout—to make a mere noise.

The Scottish reformers began with instituting a system of primary schools, which pervaded the whole country, having one or more such seminaries in each Parish. These were not left to the precarious support of voluntary subscription, but were endowed by the State; whilst each child, who attended, was required, besides, to pay a small fee to the teacher, just in order that the education might have the higher value—not being considered eleemosynary, a circumstance which, we fear, might not be at all recommendatory in the ideas of some amongst us, though it was so to the feelings of the Scottish people. The system of education pursued in these schools was by no means of a limited kind. The teachers were generally, especially at first, men of superior attainments, who could even aspire to the pulpit or the professorial chair; they were the best men the land could afford. They taught their pupils not only to read, write, and cast accounts, or the *three* R's.; but the principles of mathematics, elements of humanity, (Latin) Greek and the doctrines and morality of the Bible.

Next to these was a rather higher class of schools, principally situated in Boroughs, called Grammar schools, which, as the name implies, communicated a higher and more complete acquaintance with the Classics—in fact, prepared the youth to pass effectively to the Universities.

These schools were all vigorously superintended, not by mere individuals, but by an established body of men, and these the most learned and respectable in the country—the Clergy, in their corporate capacity. The same parties together with the landed proprietors, and the city magistrates, had the appointment of the various teachers—certainly the best constituency that could, under the circumstances, be procured. It is now in process, and we think properly, of being much more popularized, because the general public is much more educated, and so better fitted to judge of men's acquirements than they were three hundred years ago, when the system was established.

The next step in the educational advancement of Scotland is the University. No boy, who has spent a reasonable time at the subordinate schools, finds any difficulty of entering on the *curriculum* of arts, of being on the high way of passing in the degree of A. M., which entitles him to a high standing in society, to have Esquire attached to his name, and so to be viewed in the rank of a gentleman. His education thus enables him, as well as fits him, to discharge his duties to society in a proper way. In order to facilitate and render inexpensive the attendance of men from all parts of the country, and of all ranks, at the Universities, they were disseminated over the country; not huddled into a corner, as in England, where the only two State Universities, and those of any antiquity, are found in the centre of the Kingdom, and not far from each other. Scotland, though comparatively a small country, had from an early date its four Universities:—on the East was founded St. Andrews; on the West, Glasgow; on the South, Edinburgh; and on the North, Aberdeen. Thus the Universities were, and still are, within a reasonable distance of every young man in the land. They are within a day or two's *walk* of every individual. Another advantageous peculiarity is observable in them;—the statutes do not make residence within the walls necessary, yea, in most cases make no provision for this at all. Every man is left to board himself where and how he pleases; if he pay the small fee ordered to the professor, this is all that academic authority requires of him. He can then, in fact, live according to his means. In the class the son of the peasant sits on the same form with the son of the wealthy and dignified, and perhaps far outstrips him in the duties of the class; whilst immediately on leaving the lecture-room, the one returns to the splendours and luxuries of a palace, and the other to the abode and the fare of indigence.

Thus in Scotland every boy who enters a parish school has presented to him in the vista—with almost nothing to interrupt his acquirement of them, honour and wealth. He, in fact, feels that he has commenced the race of advancement, and can look forward even to the highest pinnacle of power and prosperity in whatever walk of honorable ambition he may afterwards use his energies. Nothing stands between him and the highest offices in the State, but his own incapacity or inattention. Rank and wealth were thus by the educational peculiarities of the country in a manner annihilated, and left to be acquired equally by all the youth of the land. Hence the fact that so many Scotchmen have achieved renown and estate, whose forefathers had never risen above the level of the commonality, who had ever earned their bread by the sweat of their brow. As an exemplification of what we have here asserted, we would take the liberty of pointing to one family well known to India and its people, especially to Bombay—that of a farmer or small proprietor at Burnfoot, in the south of Scotland. From that one family sprung no less than four men, who got each to the top of his profession, yea, was dignified with the ribbon and the star of knighthood by the Sovereign of the realm. We refer to Sir John Malcolm and his brothers Pultney, James and Charles. Sir John was not only a distinguished General, but a first-rate Statesman, and for many years Governor of Bombay, where abundant memorials of him are still to be found. Sir Pultney went through all the grades of the service till he became Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy. Sir James was a distinguished merchant and civilian in Bengal. Sir Charles was high in the British Navy, and for years at the head of the Hon'ble Company's Indian Marine service in Bombay. But for Scotland and Scotland's schools all these men instead of benefiting the State and the world, as they did by their talents, would, in all likelihood, have been doomed to live in obscurity—like their fathers before them, to have become tillers of the ground, or at most, to have figured as so many inglorious village Hampdens—

> "Like many a flower that's born to blush unseen,
> And spend its sweetness on the desert air."

How different the schools of England and their effects! There is there no pervading system of primary schools, no parish ones; any that exist are adventure ones, or miserable Dame's fogies. And then these, such as they are, have no connexion with a higher order of things, are no stimulous or stepping-stone to a University education. No, nothing appears in the vista, but vacuity, the horizon, or the meeting of lines in a mere point. No man in England can aspire to a University education, (I here speak of the State Universities) but a man of rank or, at least, of wealth. He must be able to spend his three or four hundred a year, unless he is so fortunate as to get some menial office to perform, and thus enter, and be treated, as a beggar, still to be contemned and trampled on by the haughty "Birkie of a Lord." Education in England elevates no man unless his rank or pelf are originally very superior.

We thus account for the fact that, "in ordinary life, the son of a Scotish farmer or mechanic ranks with the highest of England's nobles." Thanks to the schools of Scotland—eternal thanks to the noble band of men, who originated and carried out her Reformation, who knew no class legislation; but were patriots to the back-bone. Scotchmen have not yet fully estimated their value, nor done justice to their memory. McCree has done much to vindicate the character of Knox, and to place it in a proper light; and we doubt not history will yet place the contendings and sufferings of others of them in the view they ought to hold—as sacrifices on the altar of enlightenment and benevolence; not, as a great novelist has ungratefully done, held them up as a laughing stock, as the offscouring of all things. *O tempus et mores!*

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

FROM a gentleman who has been more than a dozen years in Kattywar, who has mingled with the people in every part of the province, and is thoroughly acquainted with their circumstances and their sentiments, who is, moreover, by character, position, and education eminently qualified to form a correct judgment, we have received the following:—

"By the *Gazettes* you have so kindly sent me, you have given me a rare treat. The articles on Kattywar are admirable, and truly they are loudly called for. The whole land is groaning under the lacerations of these vultures—the Nagur Brahmans. They have struck their talons so deeply into their prey that it will require an effort of no ordinary power to extract them; but in the forces now in operation in your press, you give us hopes. Go on and prosper. Strike boldly. Depend on it if you succeed in lightening the burdens which lie on princes and people, and in throwing off this terrible incubus which has for years been crushing Kattywar, you will effect good of unspeakable magnitude, and be well entitled to public gratitude for generations to come.

"Government also requires your pruning knife, for it has sometimes to support its agents in their efforts at reform, and it has actully bound up their hands, when if left free they would have been usefully employed.

"The influence, the intrigue, the shameless venality and threatening attitude of these clever Nagurs have attained such dimensions that officials who really desire reform have been compelled to fold their arms in helplessness. Against this formidable combination they feel they can do nothing.

"May your efforts result in the emancipation of our oppressed Province."

LOCAL.

SIR,—Please acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money received by me for the relief of the crew of the *James Pilkington*:—

	Rs.	A.
J. Quaif, Esq. Purser S. S. *China*	20	0
A Friend for the Carpenter as compensation for his tools lost	25	0
making a total of Rupees	534	12

Also some clothing from a Friend.

H. H. AVRON,
Superintendent Sailors' Home.

24th June 1862.

THE Colaba Causeway has suffered some very considerable damage from the recent heavy rains. The pathway, so far as the wall extends on the western side of the road has fallen in in different parts. The foundation is composed exclusively of sand, and if the roadway itself is built on so frail a stratum it may likewise at any moment give way. The authorities are doing their best to restore the foot way by filling up the gaps with large stones, but it will, we suppose, take some time to effect the necessary repairs. In the meantime we hope that the roadway will stand fast, as it would be rather awkward, at this season, to be obliged to revert to the ancient way to "Old Woman's Island."

THE old Bombay Green is gradually being converted into the Elphinstone Circle, the centre ground of which has been marked out; and we suppose that on the termination of the rains the erection of the new buildings will be commenced. This will be a decided improvement to the locality. It may be as well to suggest to the Municipal Commissioners the propriety of securing the services of some competent person to superintend the laying out of the ornamental ground in the centre of the circle. We are of opinion that such things should not be left to the taste and fancy of amateurs entirely, for however fertile and inventive the peculiar genius of that very useful class of individuals may be, yet we cannot disguise from our minds the fact, that their ideas on such matters are generally speculative and experimental. The site of the proposed ornamental grounds is very valuable, and the public cannot afford to have it spoiled by the good intentions of even gentlemen amateurs in botany.

THE rains have now for some days past fairly set in and we have been indulged with frequent downpours, for which all people here have reason to be grateful. Previous to the wet season commencing the heat was very oppressive and the dust most annoying. Now we have an agreeable change, a ride in the fair intervals is exceedingly enjoyable. This is not all that we have to be thankful for; it has cleared our thoroughfares from the intolerable nuisance of cotton carts and cotton bales, even Marine Street is cleared, and that public way once more open to its legitimate use. Grant Buildings too can be approached and the denizens thereof have their right of way restored to them. The Colaba Causeway is again open to the public, and the long string of c[illegible] where? No matter [illegible] be an obstruction, an[illegible] is required. The B[illegible] of course decided [illegible] "fitted," as we are t[illegible] sweet music" to the [illegible] neighbourhood of tha[illegible] retirement. The fal[illegible] time exceeds twenty [illegible] mencement.

BURGLARY AND ATT[illegible] Information was received o[illegible] tempt would be made by some Kaffirs to [illegible] certain premises in the neighbourhood of [illegible] ance. As soon as this information was received by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, he immediately took measures to watch the parties. Mr. Constable Mahon of the Mandavee section, Mr. Tandy of the Mounted Police, with another European Constable and some native officers of Police, were promptly put on the alert, and arrived on the spot between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night. They secreted themselves in a [illegible] building and awaited the arrival of the burglars. At about 12 o'clock, while the Police were thus lying in ambush, it was discovered that some person outside was engaged in [illegible] through the door of the place, in a short time they succeeded in making an entry into the premises; they had a lighted lantern with them, and immediately on entering they were confronted by the Police to their no small surprise. The police at once seized them when one of the prisoners instantly drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Tandy in the breast, but fortunately only inflicted a slight wound. The Constables succeeded in securing their prisoners, they were two very powerful men, Kaffirs, and would doubtless have proved awkward customers to almost any number of natives. The two prisoners were secured and taken to [illegible] were they underwent a preliminary examination yesterday. The case was not entered [illegible] only the evidence of Mr. Mahon being [illegible] evidence was in effect as above [illegible] also appears that the place into which [illegible] had secreted themselves was occupied [illegible] woman of low caste, who had lately [illegible] Bombay from the Mofussil, and w[illegible] be in possession of a large quantity of jewellery on her person. It was very fo[illegible] the Police got scent of the intentions of [illegible] drels, as their is no telling what violence [illegible] lows might have committed. We are in[illegible] there is a number of these Kaffirs kno[illegible] Bombay, but it is satisfactory to know [illegible] lice are keeping a sharp look out after [illegible] case will come on again for investigation [illegible]

A CORRESPONDENT from Surat writes:—You have I dare say heard of the dis[illegible] which nearly two months ago destroyed [illegible] hundred houses at the village of Mandvee [illegible] distance from Surat. But one circumstance [illegible] nection with the event deserves notice and [illegible] as none of your correspondents at Surat ha[illegible] tioned it, I think it proper to communicate it to you. The misery which some hundreds of poor [illegible] had to suffer by their being unhoused and [illegible] they had having been lost, having been brought to the notice of your generous Citizen, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the youngest son of the late Baronet, that gentleman immediately forwarded the handsome sum of Rupees (5000) Five Thousand to the Collector of Surat, requesting that officer to apply the sum as to him seemed best for the purpose of housing; and supplying the wants of the greatest of the sufferers. Great praise is due to Mr. Ravenscroft for the prompt manner in which he carried out Mr. Sorabjee's wishes, and the poor inhabitants of Mandvee all feel very grateful to Mr. Sorabjee for the generous and timely [illegible] rendered to them by him.

WE are glad to perceive that Government [illegible] about to encourage the growth of certain [illegible] trees in this country, such as the tallow [illegible] nut. There are, it is stated, districts in some of the Bombay Collectorates where, for want of other food, and owing to a redundancy in numbers, a portion of the population are forced in the hot season to have recourse to roots and unripe jungle fruits as a staple of food. How much of this misery is averted by the introduction of some useful trees is a question which the Forest Conservancy Department are doubtless well able to answer, and we can only trust that mention of this circumstance will direct at least some attention to it which it so well deserves.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th June, 1862.

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 13,393.				
Amount	Rs.	9,039	0	9
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	4,668	9	7
Total...	Rs.	13,707	10	4
Corresponding Week last year, Open 109½ Miles.				
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 12,456.				
Amount	Rs.	6,218	13	2
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	1,289	0	2
Total...	Rs.	7,507	13	4

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. June 24th, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light and cloudy. Ther. 82.
BULSAR.—S. W. light and cloudy.
CANNANORE.—S. W. fair.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 81.
GALLE.—S. W. strong and rainy appearance.
GOA.—E. S. E. light with rain. Ther. 82.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. steady cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. E. fair. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 89.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate, cloudy and sultry.

WEATHER REPORTS.

SURAT.—The rain commenced in the Collectorate on the 9th instant and was generally moderate, but fell rather heavily in some of the southern districts. The cultivators have been enabled to commence sowing operations, and prepare rice plants for transplantation. All the districts are reported to be free from epidemics, except Bugwara where fever and cholera prevail to a certain extent, and the Old Dehej Mahal, where cholera still lingers.

RUTNAGIREE.—Sufficient rain has fallen during the past fortnight. The different grain crops have been sown. The young plants were doing well. District healthy.

SHOLAPORE.—Rain fell in very slight showers during the past fortnight in almost all the villages. Sowing has not commenced. Upwards of 300 persons are reported to have died of cholera.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 24th June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THEFT.—*Deepkee*, a young Hindoo woman, was charged with stealing a number of petty articles of the value of 2-11-3, the property of one Sewram Withoba on the 23rd instant.

The case having been fully proved against the prisoner,

HIS WORSHIP sentenced her to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month, with labour suitable to her sex.

CHEATING.—*Huckumchund Oogurchund* was charged, under the New Penal Code, with cheating by dishonestly inducing a delivery of property, to wit, two gold chains of the value of Rs. 136-8-0.

Veerchund Jeeraz stated that he kept a shop for the sale of gold and silver ornaments. The prisoner came to his shop on the day before, and said he was a shopman to Motechund Manekchund whom he (witness) knew. Witness gave him two neck ornaments (produced) to shew them to a neighbour, he was to bring them back for witness to weigh, if they were approved of. He said his name was [illegible], he took them away and did not return. At 7 o'clock at night witness saw the prisoner in the Chowkey. A Police [illegible] searched him and found the chains inside his waist [illegible]

Police Sepoy No. 548 proved the truth of the [illegible] part of the prosecutor's evidence.

HIS WORSHIP remanded the farther hearing of the case until after the sessions.

SMASHING.—*Meya Muddar* and *Ramu Nasu* [illegible] charged with fraudulently delivering to one So[illegible] Bhanjee certain coins possessed with the knowledge they were counterfeit.

The prosecutor said that he was in the [illegible] dealer in Piece Goods. On the 23rd instant he purchased two annas worth of [illegible] from [illegible] him fourteen annas. He [illegible] sugar and gave a four-anna piece in payment [illegible] the shopkeeper refused, saying it was a false [illegible]

Mr. F. [illegible], Police Constable, stated that two prisoners were brought [illegible] previous night, charged, the first and [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] and also two English [illegible] of two two-anna [illegible] that he had given the [illegible] een and other small [illegible] prisoner being searched [illegible] on, all bad. Nothing [illegible]

[illegible] further hearing of the [illegible] bound the prisoners [illegible] to appear when called [illegible]

[illegible] RIVER, Esq.)

[illegible] AULT.—*Charles Jones*, [illegible] was charged with [illegible] in refusing to clean [illegible] to do so by Mr. Yeomans [illegible] ship, and also with an [illegible] on Saturday afternoon [illegible] he desired [illegible] to sweep the gundeck. The [illegible] pushed the man away and would not allow [illegible] it. Prisoner abused witness and threatened [illegible] two or three times; he clenched his fist in [illegible] two or three times and used very abusive language. Witness was acting under the Chief Mate's [illegible]

[illegible] hn *Bympton*, Second Mate, said he heard prisoner [illegible] ing and threatening to strike Mr. Yeomans: but [illegible] not see him clench his fist at him.

[illegible] *Thomas Laing* said he did not see prisoner shake his [illegible] at Mr. Yeomans.

In his defence prisoner said.—I never lifted my fist [illegible] him. I said I would hit him; but that was when [illegible] said he would take the law in his own hands. He [illegible] ed—

Henry Smith, a seaman of the ship, who said he was [illegible] ent. Mr. Yeomans said he would not be humbugged by the sailmaker, and the sailmaker said he would [illegible] be humbugged by such a thing as him. Prisoner [illegible] er raised his hand, he only threatened to do it.

Captain C. Symms, Master of the ship, said he had [illegible] er seen any instance of insubordination on the part [illegible] he prisoner before. Witness expected prisoner to [illegible] y the orders of the Fourth Mate. Prisoner's general [illegible] aracter has been moderately good, but witness could [illegible] say that he had always given him satisfaction.

Prisoner was admonished and *discharged*.

SWALLOWING A BANK NOTE.—*James Scott*, a [illegible] vate of H. M.'s 1[illegible]3rd Regiment, and *James* [illegible] rns, a private of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, who [illegible] undergoing their examination before the Magistrate on a charge of committing a robbery of certain silver and plated ware in the house of Mr. D. J. [illegible] nelly at Colaba, were brought up on a charge of [illegible] ling one handkerchief of the value of eight annas, [illegible] rupees in cash, and one Government (Bank) Note [illegible] Rs. 20. the property of Government.

[illegible] Bawa[illegible] deposed—I am Police Chowky [illegible] hilar. On the 17th instant, about two o'clock in [illegible] afternoon I opened a large box to put in another one [illegible] I left this handkerchief on the large box in the Fort [illegible] Chowkey. There was a Note for Rs. 20 and [illegible] in cash tied to the end of the handkerchief. [illegible] handkerchief fell down. I locked the large [illegible] and found the handkerchief missing. Prison[illegible] who were in custody on another charge) were [illegible] ing past me while at the box. A sepoy called me. [illegible] w this handkerchief lying in the urinary. I called [illegible] Bailey. I heard money rattling in the pocket of the [illegible] oner No. 2. Mr. Bailey searched him and found [illegible] 3 in his pocket. Then Mr. Bailey searched [illegible] 1, he had half searched him when Mr. Bailey was [illegible] upstairs and when he came back he went to [illegible] arch No. 1's cap. No. 1 would not give it to him, [illegible] threw the cap at No. 2, who took out a note from [illegible] and put it into his mouth. It was folded in so [illegible] a compass (about 2¼ inches long and ¾ inch [illegible] oad). No. 2 was seized, but he would not open his [illegible] outh. He struggled and got released. He then drank [illegible] water and swallowed what he had put in his mouth. The Note and Rs. 3 were the property of Government, [illegible] part of the fines recovered in the Chowkey.

To Scott.—I never saw you with anything like a [illegible]

To Hannes.—I swear the Rs. 3 found with you were mine. There are no marks on them. You were facing me when you put the note in your mouth.

[illegible] Wetton affirmed.—I am a Police Constable No. 283. On the 17th instant prisoners were sitting near the urinary. I went to see where the handkerchief was. No. 2 abused me and said "what are you looking at." No. 2 got up. I saw him putting something in his pocket. On hearing the money jingle, I called the Havildar and Mr. Bailey. No. 2 was searched and Rs. 3 were found in his pocket. I looked in the urinary and there saw this handkerchief. No. 1's cap had not been searched. He threw the cap at No. 2 who picked it up, took out a note and put the note in his mouth. The note was folded. The Naique seized him and then prisoner began to assault one who was near. Prisoner drank some water out of a tin pot.

To Scott.—When you threw the cap to No. 2, he immediately took out a note and put it in his mouth.

To Burnes.—When you were seized you began assaulting us. When you were let go you drank water and swallowed the note. Your face was towards me. I saw the note, it was white and folded.

[illegible] sworn.—I am a [illegible] Chowkey [illegible] to Burns an[illegible] he had any money [illegible] He said he had Rs. 3 which he [illegible] in the House of Correction. He then [illegible] Rupees out of his trousers pocket. I [illegible] watched Scott, and saw the cap on his head. I [illegible] "I want to search your cap, Scott." He then took [illegible] cap off his head and threw it to Burns, and said "Look out for the cap, Burns." The Water Police Naique shouted out "there's the Note." Then there was a struggle between Burns and the sepoys, Burns picked up the cap. I let go Scott and rushed towards Burns and as I did so he commenced furiously assaulting the sepoys. I turned him round, he then squared up to me and I gave him a return blow and held him tight. Burns pushed away at the sepoys until he got clear of them and then he went and took a drink of water from the water chatty.

Dadumeeah Cassum affirmed.—I am a Water Police Naique No. 947. On the 17th instant about two o'clock I was standing below at the Chowkey. Scott put himself in a fighting position when Mr. Bailey approached him. Scott took the cap off his head, and threw it towards the wall. Burns ran and took up the cap. He took out a note and put it in his mouth and began to chew it. I seized him. Other sepoys also seized him. Scott was assaulting Mr. Bailey who had seized him. Burns began to assault us and we let him go. He then took water and drank it.

To Burnes.—It was a note that you put in your mouth. It was folded. It appeared to me like a new Bank note.

His Worship adjourned the case until Thursday (tomorrow) for the evidence of an officer of the House of Correction to show whether the prisoners had or had not been searched when they were brought up, and whether they had any money at the time. In the meantime prisoners were remanded to jail.

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SMALES, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

(Continued from our Number of June 24.)

Surgeon Turnbull did not accompany me from the barracks into the horse lines, and could, therefore, have no warrant for hazarding such opinions or thoughts as those, which are directly contrary to the evidence of the quartermaster, who did accompany me into the horse lines, whilst the troops were in the act of filing into [illegible] and therefore the surgeon's evidence being [illegible] as to what might have been the case, [illegible] as to this point.

[illegible] witness turns the whole question as [illegible] which I was in the barrack-rooms, making [illegible]. The surgeon says he first saw me [illegible] between half-past seven and eight [illegible] best of his recollection; he states the interval [illegible] between half and three quarters of an [illegible] at liberty then to [illegible] about a quarter to eight. [illegible] completed about half-past eight o'clock, [illegible] Turnbull's estimate of time.

Now Quarter-Master Wooden, states that after the inspection of the barracks was over, he accompanied me on horseback into the lines, where we met the troops in the act of filing in, therefore, judging by the surgeon's estimate of time, the troops could not have [illegible] in the lines much before half-past 8 o'clock.

The muster parade was ordered at half-past 6 o'clock [illegible] owing, as it stated in evidence, to the delay in waiting for me which by the way was quite unnecessary. It did not commence till about a quarter before seven o'clock. Will it be believed by any one that it would occupy from a quarter before seven till half-past eight, or an hour and three quarters, to call over the names of 70 or 80 men in each troop, and for each troop in succession to march from the parade ground, distant not a quarter of a mile, into their lines.

The muster of the whole troops of the regiment would not occupy more than half an hour, and the whole regiment ought to have been in their lines, allowing for the short distance they had to march, and for watering their horses, on their way up, before half-past seven. Reckoning back from this hour, and allowing the three quarters of an hour estimated by Surgeon Turnbull, for the inspection of the barracks, it is clear that I must have commenced the inspection of the barracks at or before a quarter before seven o'clock, which agrees with what I have before stated as to the early hour and to my having seen the regiment on parade and being mustered from the barracks where I was employed. I think that my statement that I was in the barracks at an early hour (for in this latitude and at that time of [illegible] days after the winter solstice, a quarter before seven o'clock is an early hour) is therefore fully borne out by the facts I have adduced, and the arguments upon which these facts are based.

The prisoner takes advantage of a stray expression [illegible] evidence in chief on 1st day's proceedings, in which [illegible] that I saw each troop file into their lines [illegible] they had passed me in single files in [illegible]

Now any [illegible] at all conversant with cavalry filing [illegible] in review order, must be [illegible] to a certain order of forming, and [illegible] troops are in marching order, they [illegible] review order. [illegible] was that I [illegible] the horses were in the [illegible] marching [illegible] they had been mustered on the parade, as if I had seen them file past me in review order, which is the most precise and particular order for inspection. My reply to the 4th question by the court on the 3rd day's prosecution will I hope, amply satisfy the Court that I did not mean that the troops filed past me in single file or in review order.

I consider, therefore, that in this instance also, I have fully proved what I advanced in my opening statement, viz., that I ordered the troop serjeant majors to be present in the barrack-rooms to hand over the furniture to their respective troops and to make the proper distribution of the men, in the several rooms &c., and thus, the prisoner's attempt to discredit my evidence given on the 1st and 2nd instances of the charge has signally failed.

To recapitulate on these two instances of the charge: I have, I submit, fully proved what I asserted I would prove, in my opening statement on prosecution, viz., the utter falsehood of the allegations brought against me by the prisoner in the first two instances of the charge, to the effect that I have been "systematically" absent from the muster parades of the regiment since I first took command of it, and secondly that notwithstanding my absence, as thus alleged, I have not scrupled to commit an act of the grossest dishonesty, of the most deliberate falsehood, by signing the declaration in the adjutant's roll, stating that I was actually present on those occasions when he (the prisoner) asserts that I was absent.

I have proved incontestibly, I consider, my presence at the muster parade of the 1st May, looking on at the column whilst being mustered, and afterwards my having inspected and remarked upon the officers' chargers. I have equally proved my presence at the parade of 1st June, by the direct and positive evidence of four officers as against the negative evidence of most of those the prisoner has arrayed against me. I have proved my presence on the 1st July by the evidence of Captain Weir and Major Swindley, the prisoner's own witnesses, no less than by that of Lieut. Davies who the prisoner with his usual recklessness says in folio 13 of his defence is the only evidence I have made any attempt to bring forward in support of my presence on 1st July muster. The reckless manner with which this assertion is put forward, would really deceive any one except those who (as unfortunately I am) are acquainted with the subterfuges to which Paymaster Smales resorts, by way of argument.'

The musters of 1st November and 2nd December, as I have already stated, are not disputed by either the prisoner or myself.

On 1st November and 2nd December prisoner admits I was present, and on parade. I have therefore proved unquestionably that I was present on the muster parades of 1st May, 1st June, 1st July, 1st November and 2nd December. From the actual parade of 1st January, I have admitted my absence, but I think no officer on this court, no commanding officer particularly, will consider that under the circumstances proved, I was absent from muster, or that I was not fully justified in signing the declaration in the adjutant's roll that I was present.

For these six musters, I have signed the declaration in the adjutant's roll that I was present at muster, and having proved my presence at them all, as I consider in the fullest and most direct manner, I think I have disproved the prisoner's false and malicious statement contained in his letter of 26th February, which forms the 1st instance of charge, as to my being "systematically absent from muster."

Now with regard to the musters of 1st August, 2nd September and 1st October, I have not denied my absence from the first two, and the prisoner himself admits I was "legitimately" absent from the third, as I was on leave. I have already proved by the evidence of Lieut. Fitzsimon, then adjutant of the regiment, that when he laid the declarations to his roll for those three months before me for signature, I refused to sign them because I had not been on any of the muster parades. It would show a strange inconsistency of conduct on my part to refuse to sign the declaration for those three months, when I knew I was absent from the muster parades of the regiment, and yet sign those for the other six months if I had been absent, or if I had considered I had been absent from any one of them. So strange an inconsistency could hardly fail to have impressed even the cloudy intellect of Lieut. Fitzsimon; and the court with all the testimony before it, as to the particular and exact manner in which I thoroughly examine and enquire into all documents laid before me for signature, will scarcely believe that I could be guilty of such an inconsistency.

This disposes of the false and malicious statement which forms the 2nd instance of charge, against the prisoner, viz., "notwithstanding your absence &c. from muster, you have signed in the adjutant's roll the declaration that you were present on those occasions."

This also disposes of the whole question of the musters. It only remains that I should remind the court of the peculiarly self satisfied air with which the prisoner stated in the opening statement of his defence, that he had reported to the war department some months since, my absence from muster parades, "not as a complaint, but seeking for instructions;" and how he elicited from his pay serjeant on the 10th day's proceedings 21st April, the fact that he, the prisoner, had noted my repeated absence from the monthly muster parades, and had officially reported the same to the war department "as states in case of reference hereafter."

Little could the prisoner have dreamed, at the moment [illegible] evidence of his most insubordinate conduct, that the reply to his two letters, of 8th and 20th January, (making this report against me) from the adjutant general horse guards, written by order of his Royal Highness the general commanding in chief, would so soon be in my possession. The accompanying copy of this letter will inform the court

Appendix No. 3 what are the sentiments of his Royal Highness on the subject of the prisoner's insubordinate attempt to set me as his commanding officer on one side, and to subvert my power and authority in the regiment, which I am entrusted by her Majesty to command.

I now proceed to the 3rd instance of the charge, in which the prisoner accuses me of expressing sentiments to officers under my command, which had anything but a conciliatory tendency—that I have expressed my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence; that such sentiments are not such as to establish either concord or forbearance; that my tone and style of address have been harsh and unusual; and that when offence had been given to me, there was little hope that apology or explanation would prove acceptable.

The Court will not fail to have observed that on the prosecution I purposely refrained from asking any questions of Major Swindley and Captain Weir on the subject of the 3rd instance. Purposely, I say, because those two officers were themselves so compromised and mixed up in the various matters which formed the subject of the prisoner's accusations against me, as set forth above, that I could not expect from them any other evidence than an endeavour to bear out the prisoner in his assertions. The first witness whom I examined on the subject of my remarks about the frequent quarrels among the officers, was Lieutenant Davies, on 8th day, Saturday 12th April, because he was acting adjutant on the occasion when the quarrel, which led to my remarks, was settled by me, and was present when I made them.

This witness in reply to my 5th question "did you hear me express my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence on that or any other occasion?" (referring to the interview at my house on or about the 7th November 1861, when I settled the quarrel between Major Swindley and Veterinary Surgeon Poett,) he states, "The word duelling was never mentioned by Col. Crawley, on that occasion. I never heard the word duelling made use of by Col. Crawley, on any occasion whatever." Next question "What do you consider was the object of my remarks on that occasion &c. &c." Answer. "To repress the tendency to quarrelling among the officers of the regiment."

The next witness on this point was Veterinary Surgeon Poett, one of the parties implicated in the quarrel which led to my remarks on that day. In reply to my 3rd question "Did you hear me express my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence on that or any other occasion? Answer. "No, I don't recollect the word duelling having been mentioned."

Again, "what do you consider was the object of my remarks on that occasion, was it to recommend or advise the officers of the regiment to go out to fight duels, or was it to repress the tendency to quarrelling among the officers?" answer, "I should say the latter; that was my impression." Again, in reply to the first question by the Court on cross examination, "Did you understand Colonel Crawley's remarks &c. &c. to convey a hint that he wished quarrels between officers to be now settled in the manner in which he mentioned they formerly were?" Answer "No, I did not," again in reply to the next question put, as I think, by the prisoner through the Court. "Are you prepared to declare that you have never admitted in the presence of one or more officers of the 6th dragoons that Lieut. Colonel Crawley, has expressed his regret that the days of duelling were not in existence or words to that effect?" Witness replied most emphatically, "I have never admitted anything of the kind." Both these witnesses together with all the others whom I have called to speak to this subject, and my general bearing and manner towards the officers of the regiment—Lieut. Col. Prior, an old and distinguished officer of varied service, Captain Billington, a man of large experience of the world, and who has served in other regiments, Captain Garnett, Captain Renshaw, Lieut. Inge, and Lieut. Fitzsimon, all, or nearly all, testify, that they have never heard me make any remarks which would encourage officers to go out to fight duels, instead of coming to me as their commanding officer to settle their quarrels.

They all or nearly all testify that they do not consider that any remarks I may have made have tended to excite quarrels in the regiment, and that my conduct in private life from what they had seen and known, should have established unanimity and good feeling between all ranks. None of these officers have ever heard me express myself in coarse, vulgar or ungentlemanlike language towards either officer or soldier whether on duty, or in private life.

The utmost that any of them can say with regard to my bearing towards officers or men on duty, or on parade, is, that I am sharp and severe, more sharp and severe, says Lieut. Inge, than any Commanding Officer he has ever served under. Colonel Prior states that he considers me strict in the performance of duties, impartial, and anxious to be on good terms with my brother officers; and all this testimony merely goes to ratify the speech I made to the officers on the first occasion I met them, at my house at Nuggur, on the first day of my arrival to command them, viz., that I expected duty to be strictly carried on in the regiment, but that off duty and in private life, I wished to be regarded as the friend and equal of all my brother officers.

I will not enter more largely into the details of the evidence given by these witnesses nor occupy the time and attention of the Court by recapitulating what they can all read for themselves; but I will now proceed to the consideration of the evidence given by the witnesses for the defence.

And first to commence with the prisoner's chief and principal witness Major Swindley. I will ask any officer on this Court, if he has ever read or heard evidence so insubordinate or so unbecoming in tone, language and manner, as that given before this Court, by this officer? Read his evidence on my cross-examination of him on the 11th day, 22nd April, in answer to my first question "did I not tell you that your manner and style had been most insolent and defiant &c., &c." He says "yes, &c., &c., I told Colonel Crawley that my manners and tone were taken from him, and that it was hardly to be expected, that I could meet him in any other way when he came to me scowling and addressing me in the most offensive manner."

And here after much consideration of the subject I think the best plan to place the matter in its true light before the Court, to connect the somewhat disjointed evidence given by the several witnesses, and to shew the animus by which they have been one and all guided in giving evidence on the defence, regarding my conduct, will be to give the simple narrative of events as they occurred from the outset of my connection with the regiment, commenting as I proceed, on the evidence of the several witnesses as they appear to view in my narrative.

I have already stated that I arrived at Nuggur on the morning of 25th April 1861, having travelled all night from Poona, arriving between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. Every one who knows what travelling at that time of the year, in the Deccan, is, will readily understand how exhausted I and my party would be, after a night journey of 16 or 17 hours. On arrival I sent for the messman, and desired him to send breakfast from the mess. He went away, but did not return, and I sent my butler to learn the reason. The butler came back and told me that breakfast was ready, but that I could not have from the mess any knives and forks or plates with which to eat it! My butler had to go to borrow these necessary articles from the butler of a married officer who lived near my house, and by these means about 11 o'clock, we got breakfast; having had nothing to eat since we left Poona the evening before. On enquiring from the messman subsequently, the reason of this, I learned that he had applied to Captain Swindley, then president of the mess committee, for the articles required, who refused to let them go out of the mess house, there being as the messman expressed it "no order," meaning, I presume, that there was a general rule in the mess, that such things should not be taken out of the mess house, on ordinary occasions. I thought this at the time a very extraordinary occurrence in the case of the arrival of a new commanding officer for the regiment, who might reasonably expect a little civility and attention from his officers, and even to have a rule, however stringent set aside in his favor, under such circumstances. The details of my meeting the officers at my house on that evening, are already before the Court, and I can solemnly assure the Court that I was most sincere in what I said to the officers on that occasion, as to my wishing to be on friendly terms with them all. I could not possibly have entertained any other feeling, for with the exception of Captain Swindley whom I had met once or twice before in England, since he had grown up to manhood, I was a perfect stranger to them all.

The first thing that occurred to open my eyes to the officers among whom my lot was cast, was the quarrel between Lieutenant Inge and Cornet Revell, about the bet, already detailed in evidence, and certainly, the accusations or insinuations, brought by the latter officer against the former astonished me beyond measure. I did not believe that such language or sentiments could be used or entertained by any officer holding the commission of Her Majesty towards another!

Within a few days after this affair came the inspection of the regiment by Brigadier Hobson, when I requested Captain Swindley to invite the brigadier and staff to dinner. The conversation between us has partly been detailed by him, in his evidence on cross-examination by me, but not all. When he said "I never forgive," as detailed in his evidence, I replied "I am sorry for that. I thought I saw you at Church last night?" He said "yes. I was there, on duty with the troops but I never go there unless I am obliged."

The details of that inspection dinner are before the Court, and for the first time in their experience I venture to say they have heard that a commanding officer joining his new regiment, dining for the first time at the mess, and on the occasion of a public dinner was obliged to pay for the champagne, claret, and other light wines consumed by the public mess guests at that inspection dinner! yet that was what I was compelled to do by the illiberality and parsimony of Major Swindley.

I would ask, why it was that the officers' wine book was destroyed by Major Swindley before it was nine months old, when the wine books had heretofore been kept since the arrival of the regiment in India? unless it was to efface the memorial of a transaction so little creditable to Major Swindley, and the officers of the regiment.

It was on the day of the inspection, Monday the 6th May 1861, that at the inspection of the barracks by the brigadier, I observed the slovenliness of the arrangements in the barrack rooms; the grooming bags under the men's feet at dinner, &c. &c., the dirty state of the serjeants' mess, and the drunkenness of the serjeant in charge of it.

After the brigadier had gone away, I called all the officers commanding troops to the orderly room, and expressed my very great dissatisfaction with what I had seen, particularly with regard to the grooming bags being under the tables, an arrangement I had never seen or heard of, in all my long cavalry service.

Captain Weir acted as chief spokesman on that occasion, and said it had always been the system of the regiment, and told a very facetious story about what had happened 20 years before at Belfast, when he said Sir Thomas Bainbrigge, or some other general officers, inspected the regiment, and found fault with the very same thing!!

I was very much annoyed at what, I could not but consider, was impertinence on the part of Captain Weir, and I said as well as I can new recollect "I cannot believe that such a thing can be the system of the regiment (of whose interior economy I had always heard so much before I joined it) and that when I wrote to Colonel Shute I would tell him about it. This was not telling the officers that I did not believe them, as certain of them now wish it to be understood.—*Poona Observer.*

(To be continued.)

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, *14th June.*

The weather is very sultry. The monsoon has not yet begun to blow regularly. There is scarcely any swell on the bar. Oil seeds are scarce, and prices are very high. Cotton is lower by Rupee 1-8 annas to Rupees 2-8 annas per maund: fair Scinde and Punjaub Cotton may be quoted at from Rupees 15-8 annas to Rupees 16-8 annas per maund: no buyers. Wool is low in stock, and what little comes to hand is quickly bought up. Money is scarce. The following is a corrected list of the ships in this harbour:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

458 Christophe Colomb, Baillie—Volkart Brothers.
485 Napoleon III., Versmon—Volkart Brothers.
401 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

179 Ellesmere, Anderson—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
[illegible] Jessie Barry, Naroda—[illegible]
[illegible] Santaris, Edmond—McIver & Co.
650 Warwick [illegible], Wilkinson—J. L. Dandy & Co.

Freights about £2 5s. for Seeds, Cotton and Wool to London, Saltpetre 35s. per ton.

KURRACHEE, *15th June 1862.*

THE lovers of the Drama have every reason to be thankful to the men of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment for their exertions to relieve us measurably from the monotony from which we are at present suffering. By the kind permission of one of their officers, Captain Forster, the amateurs of the above named Corps, made their appearance on the boards of the Garrison Theatre, or rather an apology for one, on the evening of Monday last. The pieces selected for the delectation of the public were Courtenay's screaming farce, entitled "The Two Polts"—Father and Son—showing how they started to make their fortunes—how they did not do it—how they arrived in the great metropolis of London—their hair-breadth escapes, and lastly, their triumph over the decrees of the 'fickle dame'; and the original farce of "33 Next Birthday." Then followed a comic song, after which a sentimental one. The performances terminated with the laughable farce, in one act, entitled "Shooting the Moon." The Band of the 4th was in attendance, and played some excellent and favorite pieces. The attendance was small in the extreme, and sufficient to discourage and damp the spirits of any company of actors. This was attributed, and very rightly, to a studious omission to announce the performances to the public in the local newspapers, an omission for which their pockets had to suffer. If they fancy that the expense of advertising is such that the proceeds of a night's entertainment cannot admit of its being covered after the payment of all other preliminary expenses, they are very much mistaken. It is by having their performances made as public as possible, that they can ever hope to secure a full house: a suggestion which I commend to their attention, unless the members of the corps *dramatique* are actuated by selfish motives, and wish to confine their audience to their own comrades, thus depriving a great portion of the civil residents after the fatiguing labors of the day, from a little relaxation in the only place of rational amusement we can boast of. The performances went off remarkably well, and with the exception of a little blundering the several characters throughout the pieces were well sustained. The amateurs, who had evidently taken some pains in the study of their respective parts, deserved a fuller house than that which they had the mortification to witness. There was to have been a repetition of the performances on Wednesday evening last; but the amateurs, doubtless stung with vexation at the reception they met with on the first night, abandoned their intentions. It is rumoured that the illustrious *Feroni Family* will pay us a flying visit after the monsoons: the Parsees especially will hail their advent in Kurrachee.

The Kurrachee *Our Paper* has been lately drawing the attention of the Government to the necessity that exists for enlarging the Sanatarium at Ghizree, situated some four miles from Kurrachee. The accommodation, it is stated, is too small for the number of invalid soldiers sent there from the garrison and from the military station of Hydrabad. It is built on an excellent site, commands a beautiful view of the country, and the patients can enjoy the fresh sea breeze which blows there with such regularity. Its importance as a resort for invalid soldiers and civilians has been apparently overlooked, or under-rated, by the authorities; and to this fact may be attributed the present condition of the buildings of the only Sanatarium Sind can boast of. The suggestions put forth to improve the accommodation, and convert the place into something like a fit receptacle for convalescents, should not be allowed to drop; and as the Commander-in-Chief has now before him a report, drawn up in the Military department, on the different Sanataria of the Western Presidency, it is confidently hoped His Excellency will not pass over that part relating to Sind, and the many advantages which Ghizree possesses, and which experience has confirmed.

But while Ghizree is conveniently situated for such Kurrachee and Hydrabad patients, and others, who may desire to proceed thither for a change of air, the unfortunate residents of Upper Sind have no spot near at hand to resort to; and when declining health necessitates a change of country, they are compelled to take a long and fatiguing journey either to Kurrachee or Bombay. And this obliges them to relinquish their appointments temporarily; and, in stations like those in Upper Sind, where there is always a paucity of officers, the whole work of the absentee devolves upon, perhaps, an already over-worked official, who, of course, expects to receive no allowance whatever from Government for the additional work he is called upon to perform. Whereas, were there a place where officers could, without any inconvenience, take their office establishments of moonshees, English clerks and peons with them during the hellishly hot months, extending from April to October, there would not be so many applications for leave of absence; while it would save an infinite amount of trouble and expense, not to speak of long and tedious trips in search of health. To remedy this, Sir Bartle Frere, when Commissioner of Sind, had long under consideration a proposal submitted to him of selecting a site in Upper Sind for the formation of a Sanatarium, and the utilizing of the place as a general resort for the Government offices during the hot weather. For this purpose he selected Captain L. Dunsterville, the present Judicial Deputy Magistrate of Shikarpoor, then doing duty in Lower Sind, and commissioned him to proceed to the Hills lying west of the Mehur district in Upper Sind, with a view to report for the information of Government, whether the place could be made the locale for a Sanatarium. In February 1859, this officer, one of the most energetic officials in the Province, of considerable linguistic attainments, and possessed of much local experience acquired during a service of some years in Sind, started from the district of Sehwan, not far from Kotree, on his interesting mission. His marches were long and rapid; but, alas! his mission was not destined to be accomplished. He had hardly arrived at the approaches to the western or *Hallo* range of hills when he had to think seriously of retracing his steps, for the wild tribes inhabiting the place evinced anything but a friendly disposition towards the white traveller. They refused to supply him and his escort with water and bring such provisions as were obtainable, from the nearest villages. They little anticipating any difficulties of this kind neglected to bring with them a sufficient Commissariat for the trip. They were, therefore, obliged to give up all hopes of ascending the hills, and had to return to the place whence they started. The projected trip, however, was not abandoned the Commissioner was determined that it should be undertaken. Accordingly, in July or August, I forget which month, of the same year, Captain St. Clair Ford, then Collector of Shikarpoor, whose name is as familiar to the natives of every village in Shikarpoor as "household words," proceeded on a tour to the hills from the Mehur district. He took his establishment of clerks, native writers and peons, together with a goodly number of camp followers, the whole being escorted by a detachment of Mounted Police. Several officials with their office establishments accompanied the expedition, if I might call it one. Before marching, Captain Ford induced some Banyan shopkeepers to bring a stock of grain and other commodities with them, and set up their shops at the hills while the Camp was quartered there. A Dâk was laid from the foot of the hills to Mehur and men were posted along the route to protect and escort the Collector's carriers bringing service and private packets; while arrangements were made for the supply of sheep, goats, poultry, vegetables and fruit from the nearest villages in the District. Our travellers had no occasion to grumble on the score of "creature comforts," of which there was a superabundance; and there was nothing calculated to defeat the object for which the expedition was organized. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the Camp commenced to move. Mile after mile of uncultivated tract of land were rapidly passed over. Hamlets, consisting of a few rudely constructed huts, inhabited by wretched looking and semi-nude men and women, and brats in tatters, were neared and receded in the distance, and every stride added distinctness of shape to the low and ragged acclivities that rise abruptly from the level of the plains, and form the stepping-stones to the higher peaks of the mountains. Lofty ridges alternated with the deepening ravine; the steep bank was gradually heightened into precipice; and the camels, on whose backs the travellers were borne, walked with caution on the narrow and zig-zag pathway, which, being uneven and presenting stony obstructions, was too much for the spongy feet of the "ships of the desert" to tread along without being lacerated. The party at length arrived at a spot from which the ascent could not be accomplished save on foot, all the baggage was consequently entrusted to such Beloochees as expressed their willingness to undertake the fatiguing work of conveying it to the place of encampment; while the lot of travellers dismounting from their camels, proceeded in fort and plodded on their weary way cautiously for fear of either being crushed to pieces by being precipitated to the bottom of the valley, or meeting with instantaneous death by the falling of loose masses of rock overhanging them. The party had to trudge a distance of about twelve miles to arrive at their destination; and the ascent being very intricate and tedious, frequent halts, to recover breath, had to be called. Here all ceremony, pride of office, and rules of etiquette had to be laid aside. The inner man was refreshed with what could be had in the absence of the baggage porters. But it is well known, that the commonest comfort in a barren place like that in which our travellers found themselves, receives a zest; and *Voila l'example!* The head of the expedition settled himself down on the rough ground, and, *sans ceremonie*, partook of a repast consisting of a coarse wheaten cake and a cup of milk: the humble meal of the hardy tribes of the mountains. While enjoying his scanty repast, this kind and good officer was winning the confidence of the Belooch guides and followers by patiently listening to their simple stories, very little of which however, was understood. Associated with the solitude of the place and the company in which they were, the impression made upon them was such that will not soon be effaced. Journeying upward the Collector and his Deputies at last approached the summit of a long unbroken ridge, a fine plateau to encamp on, here they enjoyed the keen air of the mountains, and were charmed with the wild scenery around them. None but those who have suffered long and severely from the scorching heat of Upper Sind can form any idea of the delight with which every man of the party found themselves on the elevated plateau. They looked around them with joyous feeling of excitement, produced no doubt, by the inspiration of a cooler air than that of the plains, and felt themselves, the writer of course included, in the best possible humour with existence.

It took some time before we could collect the gang of followers, who were coming in in small parties. The Camp of Assistants, Clerks, and Moonshees with their establishments of domestic servants, numbered about a hundred and fifty souls. Besides this number there was a regular troop of followers:—mounted policemen, Chandia horsemen, cartmen, *jats*, tent pitchers, carpet dusters, barbers, washermen, baggage porters, watermen, Dak carriers, Mess buglers, minstrels and tumblers, sweepers, grain dealers, poulterers, bhang sellers and milk maids! There were even grave diggers and faggot lighters in readiness in the event of melancholy accidents and sudden deaths; but I am happy to say, their funeral offices were not called into requisition the whole time the Camp was quartered in the hills. An accident, however, nigh proving fatal to the head of the party, did occur. Captain Ford left his tent early one morning to enjoy a solitary ramble. He had not proceeded far when, in endeavouring to reach an eminence, his foot slipped, and he would have rolled down the declivity, had he not, with great presence of mind at this critical moment, contrived to hold on by a stump of a tree and call lustily for assistance. A guide of the place scrambled up with the agility of a goat, and extricated Captain F. from his perilous situations. He was handsimely rewarded; for a rich dress and some money were sent to him in the course of the day.

In the neighbourhood were observed ruins of fortresses, watch towers, strongholds, and other evidences of the existence of a civilized race now extinct. We were, for all we knew to the contrary, treading on historic ground, the theatre probably of many a sanguinary struggle for independence and freedom from the chains of tyranny and oppression; when the hardy race of mountaineers followed their chieftains to battle, and fought for their rights. The party regretted that they could not collect some legendary tales; for with the exception of some robber exploits, the oldest inhabitant of the hills had no story to tell. The Belooch guides followed us in our morning rambles in search of the picturesque and romantic. The eye could discern for miles and miles the bright and glittering waters of the classic Indus rushing in its serpentine course with astounding impetuosity; while below were rivulets trickling, streams rushing from the bosom of the mountains, and lakes on whose translucent surface the sun beams glancted brightly.

Captain Ford and his assistants had brought with them a good stock of useful articles for presentation to the hill men, with the object of making up friends with the *Brahoe* people, and allaying any apprehensions which the appearance of such a large Camp had at first excited. After the day's official work was over, and while yet the blaze of the sunset was lingering in the western sky, the magnates of the party would emerge from their tent, and having collected the principal men of the hill districts, present them with penknives, shot belts, powder flasks, spy glasses, lucifer matches, razors, native combs and country soap, as also pieces of cotton cloth and scarfs. The men were very grateful for these presents, and would have done anything for the generous donors. One of the party, who was about to blow a cloud, took up a lucifer match to light. The men on perceiving the flame, wondered for a long time, and at least expressed their firm conviction that the lighter was a supernatural being and that he had performed a miracle! They were quite ignorant of the use of tobacco; but a little explanation sufficed, and one was persuaded to smoke. Seeing our pipes, the man, quick as lightening, extemporised one out of some leaves, a concave stone serving for a bowl. Eagerly lighting his rude cheelum; which contained some strong Cavendish, the blockhead in smoking the "pipe of refreshment," inhaled the smoke, and perceiving the effect this had on his pulmonary constitution, the whole company indulged in hearty peals of laughter! At nights we had bon-fires, crackers, blue lights, and other pyrotechnic displays.

The thermometer in the tent during mid-day showed from 56 to 32 Fahr. while we encamped on the hills in October. The party recorded their thermometrical readings, notes on the geological strata of the hills were taken, and a collection of botanical specimens secured. Interesting details regarding the mineral production of the place and the climate, together with a mass of other information, were collected, which were embodied in one general report, and forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind. The Collector spoke favorably of the climate of the Hills, and strongly urged the Commissioner to form a Sanatarium, and construct a Catcherry to accommodate the different Government offices during the hot season. Preparations were then made to leave the hills to return to Head quarters. Many left the place with sincere regret, and some were fated in the course of mortal changes never to visit the spot again.

During the following cold season, Captain Ford undertook another tour to the Western Hills. He procured a number of laborers, masons, carpenters and other artizans to locate themselves there to prosecute some works projected by himself. Among other works a large tank was ordered to be excavated; the buildings seen here and there were to undergo certain alterations, so as to make them habitable for travellers, and the pathway was to have been improved by the removal of boulders and loose stones which offered obstructions to passengers ascending the hills. A Moonshee was left on the hills to take thermometrical readings, and superintend the projected works, but the Commissioner, Mr. Inverarity, was, I believe, not inclined to sanction the proposals of the Collector. The subject should be again brought before the Government for re-consideration; and Sir Bartle Frere, who first took the matter in hand, will I doubt not, order the Sanatarium and other buildings to be at once constructed. I hope to be pardoned for the length to which I have drawn out the alove notes, the subject is an impostant one, and is not unworthy of the attention of the authorities.

Mr. Kinnersley, late Marshall of the Jail, who was found guilty by a Jury composed of six gentlemen, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor, will, it is rumoured, be sent either to Hydrabad or Shikarpore to undergo his term of incarceration. The counsel for the prisoner made an able defence, and expressed his conviction that Kinnersley was made the victim of a foul conspiracy, and that the Head Moonshee, who had access to the Jail Treasure chest, was at the bottom of it. This "arch-villain" as he was called in Court, is believed to have perjured himself when giving his evidence. Kinnersley is succeeded by a Mr. Noonderam, official assignee, and the right hand man of the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, and father-in-law of the late Moonsiff of Kurrachee and assistant Judge in the Small Cause Court. Noonderam has been succeeded by the head Moonshee of the Magistrate's office. Had Mr. Inverarity been here these appointments would never have been confirmed.

Murders seem to be the order of the day at Hydrabad. A cold-blooded triple murder, says the *Our Paper*, has just been perpetrated in that district by a fiend in human form. It appears that the villain, now a prisoner in the Jail at Hydrabad, had an altercation with his mother-in-law because she refused to let him take with him her daughter whom he had married, to his own village. Enraged at being refused, he took a sword and dispatched the mother-in-law; immediately after this he savagely fell upon his wife for attempting to interfere with his murderous design. This atrocious deed he supplemented by killing his uncle's wife who had rushed in to save the unfortunate young woman. The man then fled into a neighbouring jungle, but was soon afterwards captured by the Patell of the place. Frightful doings these, and enough to make one shudder at the bare recital!

The weather was excessively close the whole of yesterday, the sky being *triste*; in the afternoon, the heat was intolerable, stifling, not a breath of wind was stirring. This continued till about ten at night, when a faint breeze sprang up, and immediately afterwards, a violent storm swept over us, raising clouds of dust and enveloping the whole Camp and Town in utter darkness for about an hour. The night was profoundly gloomy and cheerless. Vivid flashes of lightning illumined the place around with a wierd-like glare, large drops of rain fell, and in a short time, a heavy shower descended, allaying, to our great relief, the masses of dust flying about in every direction; while peals of [illegible] struck terror into the hearts of the timid natives. The storm made sad havoc in Camp and in Town; several huts, composed of thin bamboos and mat, were unroofed; branches of trees were torn and scattered in every quarter; baskets of grain piled pyramidically were swept away; loaves [illegible] remaining lot from the day's sale, lying on a table in the verandah of a baker's shop, were found in the morning in the vicinity of the Chapel by beggars wending their way towards the Camp: and sundry other damages. It rained heavily in the direction of Mulleer, and at a place named Pipree, I hear a portion of the Railway embankment has been washed away: and consequently a train had to be sent from here this morning to bring down the passengers and goods from Pipree, where the Kotree train of last night was obliged to stop. The Acting Chief Engineer, Mr. Newnham, proceeded this morning to the spot where the earthworks have given way with a view to get the damage repaired. This occurrence is sufficient to make the Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind quite savage: he will not feel backward in pitching into the Railway Engineering staff right and left for executing works in such a *kucha* manner as the above.

A correspondent in the last issue of a local print calls the attention of the authorities to the great number of wretched, mangy and half-mad dogs, roaming about his quarters in Camp; and *Bow Wow* suggests, that it would not be a bad thing to impose a tax on his canine friends! The income from such a source, would, he fancies, prove more lucrative than the odious Income tax. A very brillant suggestion this certainly! But before the authorities proceed to carry out his proposed measure they should introduce a tax on asses. It would not only relieve society of not a few of its greatest pests and most intolerable bores, but would in course of time, tend to the extinction of open jackassism.

A very interesting lecture on "Shakespeare, his life and works" was delivered on Thursday evening last in the room of the Native General Library by the Honorary Secretary, Lieut. C. C. Grant. Non-subscribers were admitted on the payment of eight annas. The Committee of the Library deserve the hearty thanks of the subscribers for having made arrangements for the regular delivery of lectures. This is a good beginning, and it is hoped the subscribers will appreciate the kindly efforts of those who have their intellectual advancement at heart. The annual general meeting of the Municipality of Kurrachee will take place early in July, when the annual Report will be laid before the members. Mr. Stewart, of Messrs Finlay Scott, & Co. has been elected to represent the Mercantile Community in the Board of Conservancy, while Mr. Berrie, late of the Public Works Department, has been chosen to protect the interests of the Shopkeepers. The election of an ex-overseer of the Engineer Department to represent the tradesmen of Kurrachee is a mystery.

POONA.

THE weather continues to be cool and delightful, the climate being quite pleasant in the open air, even at noon. The rain continues to hold off, but a strong southern breeze, and occasional showers, cool the air, and refresh the earth. Vegetation is springing up rapidly, the trees are putting forth their leaves, and all that was some fortnight ago, brown and barren, is now grey and luxuriant. All our public drives are crowded with vehicles and equestrians every evening, and at the band-stand and other places the *baba-logue* muster in whole brigades.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE understand that the Monsoon Course of lectures at the Institution of Western India, wil commence on Friday next, the 26th inst., the Rev. Murray Mitchell having promised to deliver a Lecture on that evening. (Subject not yet announced.) This Lecture will be followed by a course of four lectures on "The Rise and Progress of Literature in Western Europe from the Poetry of early Greece to the influence of knowledge in modern times." by Lieut. Chapple, 95th Regiment. Lieut. Chapple's first lecture will be delivered the first week in July.—*Id.*

THE Levee on Saturday evening was a very brilliant affair—all men of mark, belonging to both the stations of Poona and Kirkee, being present on the occasion. The spectacle was a very pleasing one, and as nearly all classes of society were represented, variety of apparel lent its charm to the picture. Sir Bartle Frere's reception was, as regards himself, dignified: while the owners of pieces of paste-board were both flattered and pleased with it. His recognition of old friends was warm and cordial, and the impression he made was exceedingly favourable. The Levee did not last long—thus enabling all who were present to enjoy their evening drives as usual. Our Reporter was unable to procure the names of all who were present, but when we mention that such an assemblage has not taken place in Poona for many years, our readers will be able to form some idea of its magnitude. His Excellency drove home to Dapoorie between 6 and 7 o'clock, looking quite cheerful after such a very marked extension of the circle of his acquaintance. Were the carte-visite system insisted upon at leves, with the name legibly written on the back! it would be a great aid to the memory, and save many painful mistakes. We simply throw out the suggestion, and should it ever be successfully adopted, something less than a statue will suffice to mark the gratitude of society.

Lady Frere gives her first reception this evening, which will, doubtless, be as numerously attended, as was the Levee of his Excellency the Governor on Saturday forenoon. It is rumoured that her ladyship is likely to be very popular amongst all classes—the kindness and affability of her disposition, having already been generally recognised. As for Sir Bartle Frere, there is not a man in Camp, but loooks upon him as if he were a kind of peer. In his open and honest countenance, men of all ranks see the index of an exalted intellect, and an honest heart. They perceive before them a man who has risen upwards by his own exertions; and even the humblest, when he contemplates the position he has obtained, looks hopefully towards the future, and believes in the laurel! We shall not, however, dwell upon the many excellencies of our present Governor, lest an honest appreciation of sterling merit should be misunderstood and attributed to a baser motive. Honest independence is the quality which we admire most in men; and when we meet with a specimen of the genuine article, we confess to have a weakness for preaching a little. As Burns says

> "The rank is but the guinea-stamp,
> The man's the gou'd for a that!"

—*Id.*

THE Reverend Mr. Gell took occasion, yesterday morning, to lecture the soldiers of the 95th regiment on the impropriety of their conduct, in leaving church during divine service, and spending their time in the bazaar, instead of listening to the voice of religion. Mr. Gell's remarks were very judicious, and it is to be hoped that they will have the desired effect. To leave church under the circumstances stated by Mr. Gell, not only mars the effect of the pastor's admonition, but distracts the thoughts of the congregation. Probably the best remedy for the evil complained of, would be to place a line of pickets round the church.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS was visited about midnight on Monday last, with a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by a copious fall of rain, which has greatly cooled and purified our atmosphere, and generally refreshed the place. Appearances lead us to hope for a further downpour ere long.—*Athenæum, June 19.*

THE NEW CURRENCY.—The subjoined record of the proceedings of the local Government, relative to a proposal laid before them concerning the circulation of the new Currency Notes, has been supplied to the Press for Public information:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Proceedings of the Madras Government. Read the following letter from H. A. Mangles Esq., acting Accountant General; to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 20th May 1862, No. 26, Book and Adjustment Department.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Government Order No. 364, dated 15th May 1862, calling for any remarks I may have to offer on Mr. Brice's application to be allowed to establish Agencies for the issue of the Paper Currency at Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Coimbatore, Bellary, Madura, and Palamcottah.

2. The Madras Bank has already opened a Branch at Cochin, and a similar establishment has been sanctioned by Government at Ootacamund, in the Coimbatore District, so that, two out of the seven places mentioned by Mr. Brice, may be said to be already occupied.

3. There appears to be no objection to the selection of Calicut, Mangalore, Bellary, Madura, Palamcottah Agencies, for issue of the Notes, as they are the principal towns in their respective districts. Nor to the Treasury Cash balances being made over to the Banks, under arrangements similar in character to those made in the Presidency town; but, as regards the assertion of Mr. Brice, that he has a preferential claim to establish branches in those places, this Office has no information or grounds on which to form an opinion.

4. The final selection of Agencies of issue will, however, probably be a matter that will require time for decision, but this appears to be no reason for withholding even for a time, the benefits of the Paper Currency from a large portion of the population of this Presidency. At present, the Government Notes are legal tender in only six out of the 19 Districts of this Presidency, while in Bombay, they are received in the whole of the Presidency proper, and so in Lower Bengal, with the exception of the outlying and hilly Districts.

5. The establishment of Branch Banks, will be a great boon to the Commercial community, but a notification by the Government, that its Notes are a legal tender throughout the Presidency, will be appreciated by all classes of its subjects, Natives as well as Europeans.

6. The Collector of Kistna has already intimated to this office, the inconvenience [illegible] the people of his district are subjected [illegible] to receive the new Notes, as payment of demands of Revenue. The Collector of Malabar has also represented [illegible] account of the Bank at Cochin, the [illegible] the Notes, if they [illegible] House at Calicut.

7. The Government of In[illegible] their desire, that as far as pr[illegible] means should be employed to promote the [illegible] tion of the Currency—but as long as officers [illegible] of Treasuries refuse to receive Government Notes [illegible] payment of Revenue, in Districts in which they are not a legal tender, suspicion is naturally excited in the minds of the Natives, as to the security upon which they have been issued.

Order thereon 3rd June 1862, No. 417.

As resolved in Proceedings of the 15th Ultimo, No. 364, paragraph 1, the Governor in Council will defer disposing of the application of the Managing Director of the East India Cotton Company, until he receives the Orders of the Secretary of State on the application which has been made direct to the Home Government.

2. The suggestions made in Mr. Mangle's letter, have been already to a great extent anticipated by the Orders conveyed in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 20th Ultimo, to the effect that the new Currency Notes should be received in payment of Government dues in all cases in which the officer in charge of a Treasury, whether Huzoor or Taluq, is sufficiently acquainted with English to obviate any risk of Notes being received at erroneous value.

3. The Acting Accountant General will be [illegible] enough to ascertain and report to what Treasuries the restriction contained in the above Order will [illegible]

—*Id.*

COCHIN.

THE past week has given us copious [illegible] tended with several smart monsoonish [illegible] have also to notice vivid flashes of light[illegible] terrific peals of thunder, which are of [illegible] occurrence during the prevalence [illegible] soon. The wind has hitherto been [illegible] season. The fall of rain will [illegible] logicla table.—*Courier, June* [illegible]

WE are glad to announce [illegible] Highness the Rajah of Tra[illegible] lightened manner, issued a P[illegible] the Paper Currency, of Brit[illegible] ward be a legal tender throug[illegible] fusion of interests between ou[illegible] core Governments, and the probable [illegible] Cochin State at no distant period, wi[illegible] considerably to enhance public confidence [illegible] Currency and faciliate commercial tran[illegible] congratulate the Bank lately established [illegible] wide field now opened for i[illegible] long career [illegible]

DURING the past week [illegible] Tons commanded by a N[illegible] arrived here from Zanzib[illegible] little craft has been drifti[illegible] African Coast for the last [illegible] months, [illegible] short stay made at Zanzibar. She left th[illegible] Minicoy in December last, and having [illegible] Island, and unable to beat back, she drifted all [illegible] to the Coast of Africa, suffering great privations, and at last reached Zanzibar. After a short stay there, refitting the vessel, and obtaining provisions and water, she left for Minicoy, to which place we may observe the *Hydross* belongs. After proceeding for some time on her voyage without any thing occurring of a remarkable nature, the craft encountered the S. W. Monsoon on the 2nd June, within a short distance from the Island. On the night of the 4th, the land was supposed to have been seen, but by some strange fatality, the port of destination was again lost sight of, and unable to keep at sea in such violent weather, she bore away for this Port and entered its sheltering harbour.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

NINGPO has at last been wrested from the hands of the Taipings by English and French valour. After se[illegible] forcible occupation of that important Treaty Port fo[illegible] months, these would-be regenerators of China have been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Their approach towards that city at the close of last year was the signal for the departure of all the respectable and industrious inhabitants, the greater portion of whom flocked to Shanghai for safety. The imbecile and pusillanimous Imperial authorities [illegible] treacherously deserted their post without even a show of resistance, and allowed the Taiping hordes to capture the city with scarcely a blow in its defence. At the time, it was regretted that the Allied naval authorities on the station did not step in and prevent the city from being taken, for which omission some blame was attached to the then senior naval officer. Perhaps it was best as it happened, in order that the Taipings might have a chance of showing whether or not they are capable of organizing a system of government, and re-establishing trade at the important outlet of the tea and silk districts in the province of Chih-kiang.

What has been the result of their presence during that period? Instead of legitimate trade being restored, a contraband traffic in munitions of war has grown up, demoralizing to foreign commerce and prolonging this desolating insurrection; instead of peaceful industry being revived in the city, all artificers have been driven from it, excepting workers in arms and ammunition, and the place has been turned into a strongly fortified citadel; while the only semblance of a government was that of a rude military despotism. At first their intentions were apparently peaceful, and their head men issued notices, in badly written Chinese, making it a free port for three months, and inviting the native traders to resume their occupations. But this was all a sham to cover their warlike operations; and as to the restoration of civil institutions, it was not in [illegible] to form the most trifling rules and regulations for th[illegible] of law and order; while their chief monet[illegible] acts were those of plundering the [illegible] tants of their valuables and hard-w[illegible] they paid for arms and ammunition [illegible] foreign traders—who fattened on the [illegible] obtained for them.

The prescribed ninety days having [illegible] months ago, there was no appearance of [illegible] legitimate trade or collecting [illegible] the maintenance of their fighting men. Yet they possessed no lack of money by their system of [illegible]; while their foreign friends hinted to them that it was not desirable to levy duties on either imports or exports—for which negative advantage they should have a *quid pro quo*, in being supplied with arms and ammunition to their hearts content. This [illegible] was certainly carried out with a vengeance. Guns were imported by the hundred, small arms by the thousand, and ammunition by the ton. One ship, the *Paragon (of smugglers)* was seized with 300 pieces of ordnance, 100 cases of small arms and 50 tons of ammunition on board. [illegible] was enough munitions of war to arm a dozen Chinese cities, in one vessel alone. What may have been successfully landed of similar warlike stores, it is impossible to say; but it is evident that this contraband and nefarious traffic was assuming such dimensions that it was high time for the Allied [illegible] to interfere. Moreover the Taipings in the city were constructing a most formidable work of offence as well as defence in the shape of a battery mounted with heavy guns, which completely commanded the Foreign Settlement, especially the British Consulate; while, inside the walls, the rebel garrison was increased to some 15,000 well-armed fighting men.

In view of this state of matters at Ningpo, Admiral Sir James Hope in conjunction with Admiral Protet, deemed it advisable to drive the rebels from the city before they became so strong that it would be difficult to do so without severe loss on our part. This has been accomplished and we regret to state that our loss is severe, compared with the other engagements during this rebel campaign. And it cannot be too widely known that that loss was chiefly owing to the enemy being armed with rifles and revolvers of the best foreign manufacture, and charged with the strongest English gunpowder. It is very hard for a brave soldier or sailor to lose his life in battle under an enemy's legitimate weapons and mode of warfare, but when he meets his fate from arms and ammunition of his own country's manufacture, and supplied to the enemy by some of his own money-grubbing countrymen, it is still more hard to bear; but it stamps the contraband trafficer as a despicable traitor to his country.

In another portion of our columns an account of the capture of Ningpo will be found, where our readers will regret to learn that a brave officer, the First Lieutenant of H. M. S. *Encounter*, Wm. N. C[illegible] (nephew of Sir Cornewall Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer) is numbered among the killed. He was shot through the head by a rebel armed with a revolver, while scaling the walls after the [illegible] and several of his gallant [illegible] in "the imminent deadly breach." Compared with the other victories over the Taiping rebels, this one has been dearly bought; and the sacrifice of these brave men will ever stamp the capture of Ningpo with melancholy interest.—*North China Herald, May 17.*

CAPTURE OF NINGPO FROM THE TAIPING REBELS BY THE ALLIED FORCES.

AT a quarter to 10 A.M., on the 10th May, [illegible] below the walls close to the Salt Gate [illegible] the *Encounter*, which was returned as soon as [illegible] could be brought to bear. [illegible] and *Hardy* weighed [illegible] took up their positions.

The disposition of the [illegible] at the North Gate, *Encounter* about [illegible] Gate, *Hardy* half way [illegible] and *Kestrel*, [illegible] Bridge Gate batteries.

The bombardment [illegible] such [illegible] tion, and [illegible] the guns [illegible]

The East [illegible] determined [illegible] the *Kestrel*, [illegible]

Between [illegible] anew on the walls [illegible] the ships [illegible]

The storming [illegible] a body of [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] rench gun-boat led by [illegible] er Kenny of *Etoile*, under [illegible] and took the Salt Gate. [illegible] under shelter of the houses just [illegible] wa[illegible] were enabled to take deliberate [illegible] the attacking party. Commander Kenny was [illegible] as he mounted the walls, and Lieut. Cornewall of the *Encounter* was killed while leading his men to the charge. Some 20 men were very quickly disabled, but steady perseverance had its effect, and the rebels in the course of an hour began to give way, when the Union Jack planted on the roof of the Salt Gate house assured all of the fact.

The Imperialists who had been looking on from the Settlement side of the river, as soon as the Salt Gate was open and the walls clear, were conveyed across as quickly as they could procure boats, and by half-past three they had collected a numerous body with flags and banners on the walls, shouting and encouraging the others to come over.

In the meanwhile the *Kestrel*, *Hardy*, and *Confucius* had broken through the bridge of boats, destroyed and spiked the guns of the battery that commanded the passage, and taken up their position at the South Gate, cutting off all egress but by the West Gate for the rebels from the city, and this, of course was taken advantage of. The Taoutai was put in possession of the place at [illegible] o'clock, and at daylight the next morning the rebel force had disappeared; leaving their wounded behind to the tender mercy of the troops in possession.

The loss was severe; 20 killed and wounded on [illegible]d *Encounter* and 6 in the two gun-boats, besides [illegible] the French vessels. Of course this must be ex[illegible] [illegible]ers, rifles, and pistols were in abun[illegible] rebel force and they were perfectly [illegible] value. Their magazines were full. They [illegible] guns on the face of the wall opposite the [illegible]ement; the batteries they had completed, [illegible]irteen guns commanding the river passage [illegible]nd they numbered from 15,000 to 20,000 [illegible] walls. A week later and very few able [illegible]uld have been without rifles and [illegible] very different tale would then have [illegible] was, the very fact of their opening [illegible] [illegible]fidence they possessed in their [illegible]

[illegible] guarding the West Gate, and [illegible] nce of their being tried just yet, [illegible] like discipline about them which [illegible] don't know what to make of. [illegible] ple are already flocking to the gates [illegible] and the efficient Committee of Defence [illegible] ady taking measures to ensure safety to [illegible]. Things begin to look settled and work [illegible] ily forward, shops occupied and opened, &c., [illegible] heads appearing decently shaved, so that you [illegible] king set of people imaginable.

PRESS.

[illegible] ENT SECURITY.

(From the Englishman, June 14.)

[illegible] thought we were on safe ground in pooh-poohing [illegible] wild reports of wholesale poisoning and massacres with which the columns of our North-West contemporaries have lately abounded; but, after all, there must be something in them, at least such is evidently the opinion of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal,—and who should be better informed? These gentlemen, at their meeting on Thursday, agreed to discount bankers' bills at 5 per cent, whilst for the discount of promissory notes collaterally secured by government stock, they fixed their rates at 5½ per cent. In other words they considered the risk greater by ten per cent. on government, than on a private banker's securities; at least so it would appear, as they charge just ten per cent. more interest. But this is not all. For one month the government may possibly be safe, or at the worst for one month its securities are only ten per cent. less safe than a private banker's. But beyond one month the risk evidently increases, for if a borrower on government stock wants money for a longer term he must pay an extra insurance of ten per cent. The rate thus charged to him being just twenty per cent. more than he would have to pay on the discount of a banker's acceptance. But seriously, what is the meaning of all this? Is it a sop thrown to the other Banks, a salve [illegible] the irritation they are all said to feel at the monopoly of good things the Bengal Bank has lately had; or [illegible] it that the bank is playing into the hands of the Currency Commissioner and trying to keep down securities until he has completed his investments? There must [illegible] some reason for the Bank's departing so much from its usual course. We shall be told perhaps that it is undesirable to make money too cheap; that too great facilities stimulate unwholesome speculation and lead to dangerous reactions. Granted: still the Bank must march [illegible] the times, unless it is indifferent to the loss of its business. The Bank is, if we remember rightly, still [illegible] per cent. above the rates it charged at the end of last [illegible]. There is, therefore, no question yet of money being been made too cheap. It is idle for the Bank Directors to suppose that the borrowing public will come to them when other monied establishments and private capitalists will lend, as they are all notoriously now doing, at lower rates. Already, in little more than two months, the Bank loans have decreased nearly fifty lacs, and it requires no prophet to foretell that if the Directors shut their eyes to this conclusive evidence that their rates are above the market value of money, the returns will show still greater contraction. Perhaps, on the strength of their recent concessions the Directors may think their loan business of diminished importance. If not, they had better look to it, for such business, if driven to seek new channels, cannot always be attracted back again when wanted.

THE RENT QUESTION.

(From the Englishman, June 14.)

The decision of Mr. Jackson, Special Rent Commissioner in Nuddea, which we published on the 5th instant, has, as we anticipated, given rise to much discussion and loud complaints from the supporters of the ryots' cause. [illegible] our correspondence columns will be found one [illegible] veral letters received on this subject, and we [illegible] fair sample of the tenor of the arguments [illegible] in the whole correspondence. There [illegible] elt question for Mr. Seadon to decide [illegible] leviable by zemindars. It is un[illegible] suppose that Mr. Jackson's decision will [illegible] the Sudder for the simple reason that to [illegible] ght of the zemindar to raise his rents in [illegible] to the increased value of the ryots' crops [illegible] aces in the latter's hands the right to demand a [illegible] se in rents whenever his crops fall below the average at which his rent has been assessed and the litigation which must arise out of this state of things would be never-ending. That the zemindar requires some assistance at the present time is allowed by all reasonable men; as is the fact of the land being very generally under-assessed; but to attempt to carry into force the decision of Mr. Jackson would place him in greater difficulties than those under which he now labors. A zemindar attempting to collect his rents on the principle laid down by Mr. Jackson would find himself in a far more difficult position than at present, for not only would he have to sue his ryots as at present for the enchanced rent claimed by him, but he would have to prove the value of the crops produced by each individual ryot sued in support of his claim for increase of rent. The difficulties thus entailed on the zemindar would be far greater than they are at present, [illegible] Mr. Jackson's decision not in force, or even attempted [illegible] to highly detrimental extent between zemindars and ryots would be widened beyond all hope of repair. As we have said, the difficulties surrounding a satisfactory solution of this question are exceedingly numerous, as must always be the case when interests so conflicting as those of landlord and tenant are the subject of arbitration. It is said to be always an easy matter to question the propriety of a decision, though often a very difficult one to suggest a more appropriate one; we are fully alive, therefore, to the charge of wanton and injurious agitation which we, as well as others, must lie under in cavilling at Mr. Jackson's decision in the one solitary rent case adjudicated on, unless we are prepared to offer suggestions for a more satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Our belief is, that Mr. Jackson has not understood the question which he has been appointed to solve. What was wanted from him was a decision which should guide all others in dealing with suits for the enhancement of rents, a decision which should have left no doubt upon the minds of either zemindar or ryot as to what the one could claim under the law and the other be obliged to pay. This has not been given, but on the contrary, the decision arrived at has involved both parties in endless litigation. Had Mr. Jackson, instead of making the increased value of the crop the criterion for enhancement of rent, taken evidence as to the average value of each description of crop grown upon particular land, and then fixed a proportionate rent which was to be paid for land producing each variety of crop, the difficulty would have been met, and no litigation could have ensued. The several varieties of crops raised by each ryot would have been capable of easy proof, and that proved, the amount to be recovered by the zemindar for rent of his land would have been placed beyond dispute. If it be not too late, it may be worth the while of the Special Rent Commissioners to re-consider the subject, and see if they cannot arrive at some satisfactory solution of the difficulty on the basis here given.

ALARMS FALSE AND TRUE.

(From the Friend of India, June 12.)

"There is always something unpleasant occurring in India" was the remark of a well known journalist when exaggerated accounts of the disturbances in Affghanistan reached England. It is impossible that something unpleasant should not always be occurring in or near to an empire which is as large as Europe without Russia and is filled with turbulent peoples of various creeds and races. And it is improbable that the unpleasant events will not generally be misunderstood or magnified by English communities who have learned such lessons as those of 1839 and 1857; and who, in the isolation of upcountry stations, in the depth of the hot season and in the absence of all political excitement, take refuge in such gossip as provincial towns always indulge in. For some weeks rumours have been industriously propagated in the cities of Upper India, such as preceded the catastrophe of 1857. Now all the English of Agra, including even the large European force in the division, were to be poisoned. Again assassination or massacre in cold blood was to be the fate of the Christians. There and in Lucknow, the local journals tell us, the very day for the outbreak was fixed, but on the fatal morning the sun shone out brightly as ever, and the papers appeared as usual. The panic spread, men looked to their rifles and even ladies to revolvers as they had not done for years. It was seen that troops were being moved and arsenals inspected, that military men were active with excitement. The native bazaars caught, if they did not communicate the infection which spread to Calcutta, where native speculators, unwilling yesterday to sell [illegible] Government 5½ securities at 12½ premium, offered [illegible] agerly to-day at as less. In a panic [illegible] not [illegible] The timid or [illegible] did not thi[illegible] hundred sepoys [illegible] that of the native troops—thinking of attacking or poisoning a European force four times their number. They did not think of the 44,000 English soldiers in Northern India, more than there were in all India in 1857. They recalled with horror the scenes through which they passed in 1857, they remembered the incredulity, the culpable blindness of the Authorities then, and resolved to be prepared. They were right. But we must protest against the style in which local journalists have written of English fears, while declaring that they are not alarmists. Their cries have been translated into native papers from Calcutta to Lahore, and create the very evil which they imagine to exist. The attitude of Englishmen in India should be a dignified calmness, not a morbid fear—a vigilance which watches every straw and is prepared for every contingency, not a terror which scents a foe in the passing breeze and cries out its alarms in the streets.

What are the facts? So far as we have been able to ascertain them they are these. The Ulema of the great mosque at Mecca have issued what may be termed a Bull or Pastoral to "the faithful" throughout the world Bewailing the immorality of the present day, declaring that we have fallen on evil times when even the Moslem lead wicked lives and the true followers of the Prophet follow the ways of the infidel, the letter declares that Hell is very full, and that the number of women largely predominates there! The High-priest of Islam calls on all "the faithful" to amend their ways, because the time is at hand when Mahomet and Jesus Christ will appear in Mecca, and while the former takes his place on the great black stone, the latter will go forth to make Islam triumphant and bring in the last days. On the face of it this document is purely moral in it's character. As with us, the Second Advent is a cardinal doctrine with all Mahommedans; and the Koran as well as tradition always blasphemously represents Christ as the vicegerent of Mahomet. The remarkable thing is that the letter does not mention Imam Mehndee, that twelfth Imam who has hitherto formed the great subject of Mussulman prediction, but puts Christ in his place. That there is a hidden political meaning under this, it is for those who have most studied the Mussulman writings and people to judge. This is the cause of the excitement in the native mind, which probably would not have attracted more attention than the seditious proclamations of the coming of Imam Mehndee in 1859 in the Punjab, but for the action of the gallant officer who commands at Agra. Brigadier Colin Troup has tasted the bitterness of Affghan captivity and felt the strength of Moslem fanaticism. He saw the storm of which 1839 was but the prelude in the massacres of 1857. And so, attaching importance to this circular letter, he has taken certain military precautions on his own authority. These, coupled with the recal of the Artillery officers to Meerut in consequence of the mutinous language of a gunner, and with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to officers not to be absent from their regiments when cholera broke out, have swelled the tide of suspicion. There is a new Viceroy whose *mind* the natives are yet ignorant of, and who has not yet declared himself on any great public question; there is a perfect lull of intelligence and political action; the season has been very hot—and so a cause for vigilance is exaggerated by certain nervous persons who have not yet recovered from the terrors of 1857 into a serious ground for fear.

We do not deny the existence of an uneasy feeling in the native mind generally. As a nation at once powerful and Christian we were very merciful in taking vengeance. As rulers, thanks to Lord Canning, we lost the two precious years 1858 and 1859, when the people were still quivering with fear and expected us to deal with them as they deal with each other. That delay not only gave confidence, but inspired them with a sort of wondering contempt for us. And it was followed by taxation tardily imposed because openly resisted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and by Lord Canning's native policy, admirable in itself but, like all Indian political hobbies, ridden to death. That native policy, too it must be remembered, has been spurned by the Mussulman chiefs. Would the Nawab of Rampore have received the insignia of the Star of India if he had not been a Mussulman? Before a Mussulman noble, a British Resident has more than once degraded the English name and trailed English honor in the dust. It is a Mussulman who has been allowed, by the late Bengal Government, to insult Her Majesty's Agent, Her Majesty's Viceroy, the Prince of Wales, the Queen herself. If to all this we add the fact that the Nana is still at large, that his agent Rao Saheb nearly succeeded in buying over the whole city of Hyderabad and that there are many officers in India whom the mutiny and its horrors have affected for life, we see the origin of these alarms and at the same time the reason for vigilance.

The cause not for fear but for preparation is to be found in the character and declared policy of Mahomedanism and its fanatic devotees. White political writers in England and well-meaning philanthropists [illegible] themselves with the idea that because the existence of Turkey seems essential to the status quo in Europe, Mahomedanism is divesting itself of that blind hate, bitterest [illegible] intolerance which go far to obscure the grand principle of monotheism which it borrowed from Judaism, no man who has read the Koran or mixed with Mussulmans can fail to believe that a struggle will come between Mahomedanism and Christianity compared with which the rebellion 1857 is trifling. We do not allude to Christian prophecy [illegible] theologian. We speak of Mussulman writings, traditions, aspirations, daily prayers and conversation! The Mecca Pastoral we do not believe to be an immediate warning of an Indian revolt, but to be part of a general notice to Islam throughout the world to be ready. The conflict may be yet distant—for we know of Whom it is said that a thousand years are with Him as one day. So long as Turkey is strong Mecca is weak, but a fanatic Sultan is all that is wanted to precipitate the issue. Will those who write so complacently of the reformed character of Mahomedanism explain this prayer which is offered up in every mosque throughout Islam every Friday, and which may be heard in the Durrumtollah mosque in Calcutta from the mouths of the men on whom Sir Charles Wood bestowed fifty two lakhs of the "infidels'" money? This prayer was [illegible] by one of the first Arabic scholars of the East in the Cairo great mosque, and by him translated: "O Lord, save the Sultan and destroy the infidel. O Lord cause their feet to slip and sully their [illegible], and bring shame upon their women and make their children orphans, and cause them to waste away with grief, and their descendants and their women and their cattle [illegible] become a prey to the Moslems."

We share not in the alarms, we regret the un-English tone of the alarmist. But, believing that the next and last struggle of England for supremacy in Asia will be with Mahomedanism, we say—Watch. Especially look to Hyderabad, lest it prove a second Delhi. We want a Henry Lawrence there.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND THE INDIAN OFFICERS.

(From the Deccan Herald, June [illegible].)

The studied indifference with which Sir Charles Wood treats all questions, affecting the present position of the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, is of itself, a sufficient proof that he is quite unfitted to fill the office of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. He seems to be perfectly incapable of forming an opinion on their past services from sheer ignorance of their character, and the history of the empire in which their exploits were performed. In discussing the Indian Army questions, he treats them as a whole, and makes no allowance for the loyalty displayed by the sepoys of the Bombay and Madras Services. The army of Bombay, for instance, during the whole of the mutinies, with a few solitary exceptions, never for an instant wavered in their loyalty, or thought even for a moment of being false to their salt. This was the more remarkable, as we all know that every possible means was tried to seduce them from their allegiance. After the mutiny at Kolapoor, Native Regiments were generally mistrusted. Everywhere they were regarded with suspicion; and it is as creditable to their officers as to themselves that, under such disheartening circumstances, their zeal and devotion never for a moment flagged. At Poona, in 1857, Bombay Sepoys saw the Commander-in-Chief of their army substituting a European for a Native guard, for the protection of his person, and they heard that Europeans were everywhere saying that we must no longer trust a Native army. Portions of the press—English and Indian—enunciated this doctrine. The emissaries sent amongst them made the most of these things. Not only were they all to be disbanded; but they told them when the European troops arrived, they would probably be blown away from guns or transported. They were told that the English had been cut to pieces at Delhi, at Lucknow, and elsewhere; and that all who continued to serve the doomed Feringhee would shortly meet with the same fate. Under such circumstances, had it not been for that force of military discipline, the army of Bombay must also have become disorganised. But the sepoys of the army of the Western Presidency were drilled soldiers; they knew that disobedience was death; they had, moreover, faith in their officers; and the confidence being mutual their only desire was how they might best prove their loyalty. It is with the English officers of a Native army that its government must ever rest. When the Bengal army ceased to be led by European officers, it ceased to be formidable. It is true that we have heard it urged by some that the mutinous sepoys at Delhi, under Native command, fought as well as they ever did when led on by English officers; but this is a mistake. In all their sorties they were generally fifty to one, and they never in any of the many encounters waited to cross bayonets with our troops. When reading of the incessant and determined attacks which they made upon our position, the mind is apt to overlook the fact that the troops composing each attacking party were often three times the number of our whole army, and that after being beaten back, another strong body of troops was ready to renew the combat. The mutineers were so strong in numbers that those who had once assailed our position were not required for a similar duty for another week. But our soldiers during all this period were beating back charge after charge—driving before them the men of to-day as easily as they drove those of yesterday, until the city finally fell before a force which the mutineers might have torn to pieces, with their hands alone. It is an admitted fact that a Native army, however excellently it may be drilled, however admirably it may be disciplined, and however vast may be its resources, is nothing without the European element running through it. In the Crimea we won our victories by the indomitable courage and endurance of our rank and file; in India we achieved our triumphs by the splendid examples of heroism and courage which the European officers shewed to the Native soldiery. In the absence of their recognised leaders, and with the terrors of an ignominious death staring them full in the face, the revolted sepoys were unable to bear up against small remnants of men worn out with fatigue and wearied with incessant warfare. The Sikhs they had conquered about ten years before, pierced their ranks as if they had been made of pasteboard. Men, who had been in the days of their prosperity despised by them, rose up and scattered them like chaff. Had the reins of discipline been only held with a firmer hand [illegible] would never have revolted. And [illegible] men to be effective must be held in easy co[illegible] by those placed in authority over them; and if [illegible] essary in civil life, how much more indispensable is it then amongst armed masses upon whom rests the fate of kingdoms and empires. The mutinies of 1857-58 proved to the world that a braver class of men never led soldiers to battle than the officers of the Indian army. Everywhere they rose above the circumstances which surrounded them; and when they had done all that became men, they cheerfully confronted death and died like heroes. They were the victims of a system which had been for years threatening to fall to pieces; but when the catastrophe did occur, they exhibited neither alarm nor trepidation. Deserted by their mutinous soldiery, they fought as volunteers with the regiments that remained loyal—preserving their courage in the face of every danger, and meeting every calamity with firmness and resignation. Yet on all occasions, when Sir Charles Wood finds himself compelled to refer to them, he speaks of them with a feeling of contempt, which he does not care to conceal, and we verily believe regards them as the real sources of the Indian revolt. In his little sparring matches with Colonel Sykes, he betrays such a woful ignorance of Indian affairs—especially with regard to the Army—that we are surprised at the Ministry having the courage to retain him in office. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the opinions of Sir William Mansfield, on the subject of amalgamation, have become greatly changed. We have been told that he regrets very much the view he took upon the subject at first, and we have also been informed that if he could undo the mischief which has been effected, he would cheerfully do so. But Sir Charles Wood is deaf to the voice of reason and justice—despising alike the remonstrances of the press, and the memorials of the gentlemen he has so grievously injured. There is, however, still room for hope; the present Cabinet cannot last much longer, and it is just possible that another *fluke*, like the one which was made by the Hon'ble B. Disraeli, the other evening, in parliament, may give to England the "Derby Dilly," and restore to India Lord Stanley.

PRESENT INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, June 9.)

The broad mass of the people of India are not to be confounded with the present insurrectionary movement, which is purely Mahomedan. The religious ambition and fanatical zeal of the followers of the Prophet are as distasteful to the Pundit, and by far more antagonistic to the welfare of Hindooism, than the progressive tendencies of the British rule. Agitated and alarmed, mere symptoms of fear among the people must not be mistaken for those of a graver character. Intermixed as the two races are it is impossible that one can intrigue and conspire without involving the other in suspicion, nay, it becomes a first object with the turbulently disposed to commit all shades and classes of society to a cause, in which not one in twenty has a direct interest. It must be our care to separate these men. The Hindoo is too timid at present to take a decided course of action. He sees the Mahomedan holding places of trust and importance, he knows that he and tens of thousands are avowedly bent upon overthrowing the established Government, and the remote contingency that success might await upon rebellion, induce the men to remain neutral. With little confidence in himself, and less in the support he might expect from us, the Hindoo stands half way between the Christian and Mahomedan, afraid to compromise himself by openly leaning to this side or that. Alarmed in the highest degree by the fear of pollution and loss of caste, the Brahmin in 1857 put aside the history and experiences of his race, and boldly joined in the attempt to place a Mahomedan upon the throne of Delhi. The one danger—allowing there was any—was immediate, the other remote, and the Hindoo rashly elected for a danger he had not the means to fathom in order to escape from one which was patent to all. A change from a Canning to Aurungzebe would have proved no great gain we suspect, or Hindoo writers must be as false as their countrymen are, politically speaking, short-sighted. One century ago we found the inhabitants of Hindustan eager to be freed from the religious bondage of the Mussulman under whom with the exception of Acbar, they had never known toleration, and 1857, if it did no other good, reminded the Brahmin of the fact, and his dependence upon us for religious equality. The Hindoo soldiers who fled from Rawul Pindee, Peshawur—*and* Christianity as they believed—to the Swat valley, were seized by the Mahomedans and forcibly converted to the faith of Islam. If the ignorant villager believed that we could with bone-dust and grease manufacture Christians, he found out that his Mahomedan friend had even a more expeditious and lasting method of making converts. Brahmins pondered the matter, and Hindoos of intelligence began to see that they had been over-quick, too easily alarmed by the reports and machinations of men whose religion taught them that the destruction of an infidel would justify any means, raise it to the height of a meritorious act, acceptable alike to God and his Prophet. Infidelity included Ingeram and John Jones in the same category, and when the faithful, amiably insisted upon circumcising them both, they did it, we make no question, from the best of motives. By some perversity on the part of those most deeply interested in the question, the Koran was tossed into a corner, its believers routed, and the predictions of prophets and saints most rudely ignored. Foiled and disappointed in 1857, we find ourselves to[illegible] of another Mahomedan prediction hardly less formidable than the last, and which tells [illegible] if we are rightly informed, some time next year. A great unknown is to come from the west, to assume the head of the faithful, and it shall be no fault of ours if his welcome be not as warm as his best friends could desire. We could, were we so disposed, prophecy with the best of them, and beat the most bigotted Moulvies at their own game, but the Minie rifle is so admirable an exponent of revelation, that we prefer leaving these false prophets to its simple and uninspired teaching. Really it is impossible to approach a subject so full of ignorance and presumption with anything like seriousness. We may be amused by the folly of the Mussulmans, pained by a contemplation of the punishment to which that folly must inevitably lead, but it is out of our power to treat with respect the antics and religious rubbish under which an attempt is being made to create an insurrection in this country. If we are serious, it is where we insist upon the necessity of separating these fools and fanatics from the body of the people, and of our adopting an entirely new line of policy towards a race whom no generosity has served to conciliate, and who have never, to our knowledge, ceased to plot against us since 1854. Without finding fault with the course pursued by the Mahomedans, we are in duty bound to take such steps as may be best calculated to protect public life and public property from the effects of hostility as bitter and uncompromising as religious fanaticism can make it. The quarrel is of their making, not ours. With a large and liberal spirit the British Government chose in 1858 to forgive the instigators and prime movers in the rebellion of 1857, nay, rewarded many whose conduct at least was not free from suspicion, and those of our countrymen who predicted *this* were ridiculed as alarmists, blinded by their passions, and ignorant of the King-craft by which men are governed. Comment, other than the state of the North West at the present moment we shall not make upon the trimming policy of Lord Cannning. Whilst the *Times* sings his Lordship's praise in England it rests with us to face the terrible consequences of acts which can only be excused upon the ground of utter ignorance of the native character, and disregard to the opinion of the European public in India. There was but one safe line of conduct open to the Governor General after the crisis of 1857. He should have addressed the Mahomedans on this side of India, pointed out to them that for one hundred years they had been ruled justly and impartially, no shade of difference being made between them and the inhabitants of Hindustan, that we had reposed implicit confidence in their honor and good faith, and then have proceeded to show how British trust and justice had been met and repaid by treachery and murder. All employment whatsoever under our Government, whether Civil or Military, should have been denied to the Mussulman, at any rate until such time as they might prove themselves more deserving of it. The Hindoo put into every place of trust and importance, placed for the first time over our united enemy, would have experienced a direct interest in the permanent establishment of our power, to the exclusion, under every circumstance, of that of the Moguls. This course is yet open to us, and it is the one we urgently recommend to the attention of the authorities. Conciliation towards the Mahomedan, beyond all doubt, has failed, and it remains to be determined whether, supported by the Hindoo population of the country, we might not laugh at the undisguised enmity of a race whose friendship now gives us some anxiety and constant trouble.

INFLUENCE OF ENGLAND'S RELIGION ON INDIA.

(From the Poona Observer, June 17.)

No survey of the political state of India, such as it behoves the periodical press to take occasionally, could be complete, if it did not include a reference to one of the most characteristic features of the day; the impression namely which the religion of the English people is making upon the minds of the natives. This subject has bearings upon the social state of the country and its inhabitants so conspicuous that it is impossible altogether to pass it over. Its influence may be viewed with alarm by one party, and by satisfaction by another; but it is impossible now that it can be wholly ignored.

The present state of the religious mind of India bears a striking analogy to that of the Roman Empire during the process of its gradual conversion to Christianity. In the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea there existed sixteen hundred years ago, as there exists in India at this day, a very debased form of superstition, derived no doubt originally from primeval revelation of truth to man, but so corrupted in the succession of ages as to have lost all but the very faintest traces of resemblance to its original. Even between these two forms of error there was a striking resemblance. In both, the divinities worshipped were very numerous and consisted of two kinds; deities more or less resembling ancient realities reverently believed in in ancient days; and deified men or heroes, whose worship became in process of time engrafted [illegible]. Thus Hercules, the ancestor of the D[illegible] worshipped in the west; as in the [illegible] was king of Oude, Krishna king of [illegible] Indra, whom a writer in the *East [illegible]* [illegible] us, identifies with the great emperor [illegible] a well known historical character.

In the west, these superstitions fell gradually before the advance of Christianity. The new faith seems to have fast made progress among the ignorant and uneducated; but it was not long before it of necessity attracted the notice of the more enlightened (as the modern phrase is) ranks of society; and shamed them into some recognition of the principal truths it taught. The old mythology was thus assailed on both sides; and while in the course of two or three hundred years it was scouted by all who had any pretensions to education or refinement, it was even among the lower classes abandoned to the more disreputable portion of the community, who professed no regard for anything beyond the enjoyments of the passing day. It seems, however, to have subsisted rather longer in the country villages than in towns, for want probably of means to extend teaching into remote parts of the country. The word "pagan" (rustic) came to be synonymous with idolater. Some traces of the worship of Jupiter still lingered among Alpine valleys as late as the tenth century after our era.

A vivid picture of the state of the more educated of the Roman world some three centuries after Christ, as regards theological belief, is given in the history of Augustin. This remarkable man was educated as a heathen, and remained such until he was past thirty years of age; and the changes of conviction which he passed through during these years, and which have been recorded circumstantially by his own hand, were most likely substantially the same as were experienced by many other men similarly situated, but who have not left any narration of them to our days.

He ran the gauntlet through a succession of philosophical sects more or less fashionable, but all borrowing something from Christianity, and even professing its name. Scripture he regarded with respect, and even bestowed some time upon the study of it, but he recoiled with the most extreme repugnance from joining the Christian body, owing to the moral restraints by no means suited to his habits, which it involved. But at last conviction absolutely forced itself on an unwilling mind, and when once accepted the submission was complete. He never afterwards wandered from its truth, or disobeyed its precepts.

The educated Hindoos of the present day are in much the same position with the speculative sects, Manichees, and such like, which flitted about like ghosts in the spiritual twilight before the daylight shone in its fullness. They have an acquaintance with the outlines of our faith, and frequently read our sacred books; they will sometimes go so far as to say that they are in belief Christians; and at any rate they would think it an insult to their understanding to suppose they hold the superstitions in which their fathers were brought up. But from an open profession of the Christian faith they shrink with the deepest dislike, and the subterfuges and sophistries as well as organised religious systems to which they have recourse to justify to themselves this merely speculative belief in a religion they will not receive, indicate to every one who has eyes to see, that they feel the force of rational conviction with sufficient power to make them uneasy lest they should be drawn with the violence of irresistible reason to an end so mortifying to their national pride.

In our dawk Summary of this day will be found a description of a meeting of the sect calling itself "Brambo Somaj," at Allahabad. That this sect is nothing but an excuse or apology for not embracing Christianity, is evident at a glance. They believe in one God; in the prevalence of sin, and necessity for counteracting it, and of forgiveness for it, which must be supplicated from the mercy of the Almighty; in the universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, whom they invoke to divest their minds of a tendency to it. They meet periodically for exhortation, prayer, and singing hymns. Should we ever have heard of the Brambo Somaj if it had not been for the Bible? We should think it hardly necessary to answer this question. It is an apology for Christianity.

In the south of India an impostor has set up a direct parody of the Christian system. According to the *Times of India*, "At Christianagram, near Cape Comorin, a Shanar impostor, professing to renounce devil-worship and in reality abandoning idols, has declared that he is divinely inspired, nay, is himself a deity, and his followers believe him. They assert the obligation of a day of rest, and pretend to observe the Sunday, in common with Christians; and while abjuring all sacrificial worship, profess that instruction and prayer are the only constituents of true worship, though dancing and singing appear to be the only equivalents for these with them. These mongrel forms of error have often been found the most serious impediments to the progress of the truth."

Impediments they have been found doubtless; but they are a clear indication in which direction the tide of general opinion is beginning to turn.

People who laugh at the puny efforts of the Christian missionaries forget two things: they forget the inherent power of truth over the mind of man, which cannot help perceiving it when placed before it, and they forget also the accumulative nature of the effects which preaching it produces. Those effects may be insignificant enough at the time, but such as they are, they are not lost; they remain in the minds of a few, and get strengthened by every other instance of the same thing; until at last by slow degrees a considerable impression is made on the popular mind.

How the missionaries in China were laughed at for leaving Bibles on the sea-shore! and yet what has been the consequence of this childish proceeding? Why, the conversion of the Chinese Empire to Christianity; a conversion which we may fairly hope neither the falsehoods of an impostor who would mislead them by a [illegible] mission from heaven, nor the artillery of the opium dealers who would exterminate them from the face of the earth, will be able to counteract.

And so it will be in time with India. The nation is like the crew of a vessel drawing near to land; they move altogether, gradually, slowly, and sensibly. One does not outrun another; none or next to none are seen to plunge into the sea and swim to shore. But the whole mass draws nearer and nearer; and if the present generation does not see the time of its arrival, it may yet draw pleasure from the evident indications of a real but gradual approach, which must bring the gallant ship safe in at last.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE PECUNIARY WORKING OF THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

(From the Spectator.)

The following careful calculation of the practical difference between the Revised Code, the Re-revised Code, and the present system to the managers of schools, which has been kindly placed at our disposal, will be interesting to our readers. According to the new Code, in its original form, the highest possible receipts of the managers, for every 100 children on the books, would have been as follows (it will be remembered that 440 are the whole number of possible attendances, and that no capitation grant was made on the first hundred attendances):

	£	s.	d.
18·9 per cent. attending between 100 and 200 times, and receiving payment on, say 50 at 1d., 4s. 2d.	£3	18	9
20·7 per cent attending between 200 and 300 times, and receiving payment on, say 150, at 1d., 12s. 6d.	12	18	9
24·[illegible] per cent. attending between 300 and 400 times, and receiving payment on, say 250 at 1d., 1*l.* 0s. 10d.	25	8	4
18·6 per cent. attending between 400 and 440 times, and receiving payment on, say 320 at 1d., 1*l.* 6s. 8d.	24	16	0
Total for 100 children	£67	1	10
If one-tenth of these were prohibited by ill-health or any cause from examination, we must deduct	6	14	2
	£60	7	8

So that under that system the managers might *possibly* have received 60*l.* 7s. 8d. per annum per 100 children on the books, if all passed the examination—or as 76 per cent. is the average attendance, at the rate of 15s. 10d. per head per annum on the average attendance.

If we suppose one-third to fail in the examination, the sum would be 10s. 6d. per head; if two-fifths to fail, the sum would be 9s. 6d. per head; if one-half fail, then not quite 8s. On this system, then, the sum per head per annum on the average attendance would have varied from 15s. 10d. in good schools to about 8s. in bad. Now, on the Re-revised Code we shall have for every 100 children on the books:

		£	s.	d.
76 per cent. average attendance at 4s.		£15	4	0
63·7 per cent. attendance above 200 times at 8s.	£25 9 7			
Deduct 1-10th for absence	2 10 11			
		22	18	8
		£38	2	8

or the highest possible payment of Government for every 100 children on the books per annum will be 38*l.* 2s. 6d. If all present pass the examination this would be at the rate of 10s. per head per annum on the average attendance, and if one-tenth fail, which is about as large a proportion as ought to fail under the proposed regulations, then the sum would be reduced by one-tenth of 22*l.* 18s. 8., or 2*l.* 5s. 10d., which would leave 25*l.* 16s. 10d., or about 9s. 5d. per head on the average attendance. Hence the real difference between the two schemes is that there is much less *variation* between the grants to the poor and the well managed schools on the re-revised system than in the reformed Code as it was first drawn up. The poor and needy schools are in less danger, the good ones have less to hope. Lastly, on our present system, the grant is about 11s. 6d. per head per annum on the average attendance, so that a material saving is expected from the new system.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND FRANCE.

(From the London Review, May 17.)

The mysterious mission of M. Mercier to Richmond has naturally enough, revived the rumours which were [illegible] of the French [illegible] in the [illegible] now raging between the [illegible] of the American Republic. It is [illegible] that he desired to interpose at a very early [illegible] quarrel, and would have done so had it [illegible] for the very decided discouragement with which his schemes were met by our Government. Nor can it be denied that the motives for such interposition were numerous and cogent, entirely independent of the incurable restlessness of Louis Napoleon's disposition, and of his irrepressible desire to have a finger in every pie. [illegible] have suffered so much as France from the commercial confusion and stagnation consequent upon the American struggle; no country, not even England, has suffered more. And France does not bear suffering half so patiently as we do: her manufacturing population, as a rule, has fewer resources to fall back upon, and in all periods of difficulty or distress is far more apt to look to the Government for relief, and to murmur against the Government for a calamity which it neither caused, nor could have prevented, nor could do much to mitigate. Hence the interruption to trade and industrial production in France consequent upon the war has, from the outset, been a source of grave uneasiness, as well as of real sorrow, to the Chief of the State.

The commercial relations between France and the United States are close, complicated, and extensive. America ranks next to England in the magnitude both of its inward and its outward commerce with our neighbour. In 1860, the last year of which we have any analysed accounts, the trade with the United States constituted *one-ninth* of the entire foreign trade of France. Her entire *importations* were valued at 2,657 millions of francs, or £106,000,000 sterling, of which 262 millions, or £10,500,000 came from America. Her entire exportations reached 3,145 millions of francs, or £125,800,000 of which 365 millions, or £14,600,000 went to America. Now, if the trade of France with the United States has been interfered with to the same extent as our own by this unhappy conflict (and there is every reason to believe that it has), we may well imagine the severity of the pressure which must have been felt at Rouen, Lyons, and Bordeaux.

But we shall have a better measure of the importance of the trade between these two countries, and of the confusion entailed by its interruption, by considering two or three of the principal articles of exchange separately. The cotton trade of France is second in magnitude only to that of England, and, like England, she has been in the habit of importing the chief portion of her raw material from America. In 1860, she received above £9,000,000 worth of cotton-wool, of which the United States furnished £8,000,000. For the last few months she has been able to obtain as little as ourselves from that quarter; and in consequence the manufacturers and operatives of Rouen, Lille, and Mulhausen, have been as badly off as those of Manchester and Preston. Again:—Tobacco is, as every one knows, a Government monopoly in France, from the manufacture and sale of which a large portion of the revenue of the State is derived. Part of the tobacco used is grown at home under the strictest regulations, but a considerable portion is imported from abroad, and cannot be dispensed with. Out of 30 millions (francs) worth imported in 1860, nearly 13 millions were furnished by Virginia; and as the French Government does not, like our merchants, habitually keep a year's or two years' stock in bond, it is naturally growing very anxious on the subject of the coming year's supply. The importation of rice, grain, and bark, is also considerable; but the two principal articles we have specified constitute in value five-sixths of the whole.

Now let us look at the French exports to the United States. The Americans, as we all know, are free livers and free spenders. For *luxuries* they are, as a rule and in proportion to their means, better customers than Englishmen. Their women dress splendidly, and their men liquor largely. Accordingly, we shall not be surprised to find that, of a total value of 454 millions (we are now speaking still in francs) of *silks* exported from France, 157 millions, or more than one-third, go to the United States;—of *woollen* manufactures, 40 millions, out of a total of 230 millions; of *cotton* goods, 9 millions out of 70; and of *linen* articles, 25 millions out of 120. The number of persons employed in the production of what are called "articles of Parisian industry" is very large, though the value of the things themselves does not make any great figure in the commercial returns. They are "knick-knacks," for the most part, but out of four millions and a half, the value of 368,000 francs goes to America. In skins and leather goods, including gloves, out of 86 millions exported, the United States take 16 millions or nearly one-fifth. In what may be termed the more especial productions of the French soil, namely, wines and brandies, the consumption of America is unusually great, and the reduction of that consumption must be severely felt. In 1860 France exported *wine* to the value of 221 millions of francs, of which the United States received 30 millions, or one seventh; while of *brandy and liqueurs* the entire export was 52 millions, and the share of the United States was 10½ millions. That thirsty country consumed in one year 4,000,000 gallons of French wine, and 8,000,000 gallons of French spirits and cordials.

In the aggregate of these facts, we may discern ample reasons of the greatest cogency why Louis Napoleon should be anxious to terminate, by any means in his power, a war which interrupts and endangers so many of the principal productions of French ingenuity and industry, and which has already thrown into confusion a trade valued as a whole at 627,000,000 francs, or upwards of £25,000,000 sterling. In what way he can interpose, and what prospects there are that his interposition will be effectual, we do not clearly see. Perhaps there has seldom been a moment since the war fairly broke out where foreign mediators were so little likely to be cordially accepted by either side. The Northerners, flushed with their recent successes, and believing themselves on the eve of complete and decisive triumph, are not in the mood to listen to any proposals which would in the least degree moderate or detract from the signal grandeur of their anticipated conquest. They would regard them as an attempt to rescue their prey from their grasp. On the other hand the Confederates would probably feel that any external intervention just at this crisis must be based upon a more gloomy view of their affairs than they feel inclined themselves to take, and would recommend terms more humiliating than any they deem warranted. The truth is that the ultimate result of the war is as doubtful as ever. Before we can feel entitled to pronounce with any confidence that the Southerners are really worsted even in the present campaign, the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* must try conclusions over again, and the impending battles at Corinth and at Yorktown between the main armies must be fought. When these have been decided, then perhaps foreign mediation may not be unacceptable to one party or the other.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
,,	French Calf do.	13 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.	13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions: 1 lb. Canisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Canisters, 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of [illegible] preparations. It is as well known to [illegible] of India and China as in New York, [illegible] its continually increasing demand [illegible] longest known, is one of its strongest [illegible] and best advertisements. It began to be known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, [illegible] families, it has come to be considered [illegible] such necessity that they are never without [illegible] of it to resort to in case of accident or [illegible]. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without Pain Killer." It gives immediate relief in case of scalds or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 1[illegible] Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

[illegible] ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

THE following price list will give the Public a [illegible] advantageous opportunity to purchase [illegible] of wearing apparel, Civil, Military, and Naval.

S. D'Esperance & Co. are now in a position to [illegible] orders will be punctually and satisfactorily [illegible] as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship [illegible].

	Rs.
[illegible] Black Dress Suits from	Rs. 45
[illegible]	18
[illegible] and light texture	25
[illegible] Suits	30
[illegible] Tweeds	35
Washing Suits	15
[illegible]	10
[illegible] Cord, [illegible]	20
[illegible]	30
[illegible]	36

Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent, cheaper than any other Establishment.
Shops supplied with cut lengths, good white Shirts, with linen fronts, 25 per dozen.
Shirt Collars, 6 per dozen.
[illegible] Vests and Pantaloons very cheap.

	Rs.	
[illegible] Hats	Rs. 5	
[illegible] Black Hats	8	

Balmoral Caps.
Sicilian, [illegible], Sardinian, Hungarian and every description of Fancy Hats at very moderate prices.
English and French made Boots and Shoes.

	Rs.	
Umbrellas	Rs. 1	8
Overland Trunks	14	0
Railway Rugs	6	8
Perfumery, various.		
The best make in Hosiery Socks	5	8

Neck-ties, Braces, Money Bags, Swimming Belts, &c. &c., Waterproof Clothing.—*Terms Cash.*

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, beg to submit the following stock of Paints, (*just received overland*) for selection.

WHOLE CAKES OF WATER COLOURS. 12 As. EACH.

Antwerp Blue.
Bistre.
Blue Black.
Brown Ochre.
Brown Pink.
Burnt Sienna.
Burnt Umber.
Chrome Yellow, Pale.
Chrome [illegible]
Chrome [illegible]
Cologne Earth.
Flake White.
Gamboge.
Hooker's Green, No. [illegible]
Indian Red.
Italian Pink.
Ivory Black.
King's Yellow.
Lamp Black.
Naples Yellow.
Olive Green.
Prussian Blue.
Raw Sienna.
Raw Umber.
Roman Ochre.
Terra Verte.
Vandyke Brown.
Venetian Red.
Vermillion.
Yellow Lake.

WHOLE CAKES OF WATER COLOURS. [illegible] 2 ANNAS EACH.

Brown Madder.
Chinese White.
Crimson Lake.
Intense Blue.
Permanent White.
Purple Lake.
Scarlet Lake.

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS.—CAKES.

Cobalt Blue.
French Ultramarine.
Pink Madder.
Rose Madder.
Cadmium Yellow.
Carmine.
Ultramarine Ash.
Ultramarine (Genuine.)
Quarter Cake, Rs. 4-8.

MOIST WATER COLOURS IN PANS FULL SIZE Rs. 1 EACH.

Antwerp Blue.
Bistre.
Blue Black.
Brown Ochre.
Brown Pink.
Burnt Sienna.
Burnt Umber.
Chinese Vermillion.
Chrome Yellow, Pale.
Chrome Yellow, Middle.
Chrome, Yellow, Deep.
Cologne Earth.
Flake White.
Gamboge.
Hooker's Green, No. 1 Shade.
Ditto, No. 2 Shade.
Indian Red.
Indian Lake.
Italian Pink.
Ivory Black.
King's Yellow.
Lamp Black.
Naples Yellow.
Olive Green.
Prussian Blue.
Raw Sienna.
Raw Umber.
Roman Ochre.
Terra Verte.
Vandyke Brown.
Venetian Red.
Vermillion.
Yellow Lake.

AT 1 Rs. 8 ANNAS EACH.

Chinese White.
Cobalt Blue.
Crimson Lake.
Intense Blue.
Permanent White.
Purple Lake.
Scarlet Lake.

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS.—PANS.

French Ultramarine.
Cadmium Yellow.
Carmine.
Pink Madder.
French Blue.
Mars Orange.
Rose Madder.
Ultramarine Ash.

MOIST WATER COLOURS IN TUBES, FULL SIZE RUPEE 1 EACH.

Antwerp Blue.
Bistre.
Blue Black.
Brown Ochre.
Brown Pink.
Burnt Sienna.
Burnt Umber.
Chrome Yellow, Pale.
Chrome Yellow, Middle.
Chrome Yellow, Deep.
Cologne Earth.
Emerald Green.
Flake White.
Gamboge.
Hooker's Green, No. 1 Shade.
No. 2 Shade.
Indian Red.
Indigo.
Italian Pink.
King's Yellow.
Light Red.
Naples Yellow.
Olive Green.
Orange.
Prussian Blue.
Raw Sienna.
Raw Umber.
Roman Ochre.
Vandyke Brown.
Venetian Red.
Yellow Lake.
Yellow Ochre.

AT 1 RUPEE 8 ANNAS EACH.

Brown Madder.
Chinese White.
Cobalt Blue.
Crimson Lake.
Intense Blue.
Permanent White.
Purple Lake.
Lemon Yellow.
Scarlet Lake.

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS.—TUBES.

French Ultramarine.
Cadmium Yellow, Pale.
Cadmium Yellow.
Carmine.
Ultramarine Ash.
Pink Madder.
Mars Orange.
Rose Madder.

OIL COLOURS, IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES, GROUND EXTRA FINE. RUPEE 1 EACH.

Antwerp Blue.
Bistre.
Blue Black.
Brown Ochre.
Brown Pink.
Burnt Sienna.
Burnt Umber.
Chrome Yellow, No. 1.
Ditto. No. 2.
Cologne Earth.
Emerald Green.
Flake White.
Gamboge.
Indian Red.
Indian Lake.
Italian Pink.
King's Yellow.
Lamp Black.
Naples Yellow No. 1.
Olive Green.
Prussian Blue.
Purple Lake.
Raw Sienna.
Raw Umber.
Roman Ochre.
Terra Verte.
Vandyke Brown.
Venetian Red.
Vermilion.
Yellow Lake.

AT 1 RUPEE 8 ANNAS EACH.

Brown Madder.
Cobalt.
Chinese White.
French Ultramarine.
Rose Madder.

EXTRA PRICE COLOURS.—OILS.

Cadmium Yellow, No. 1, 2, 3.
Lemon Yellow.
Mars Orange.
Flake White, in ½ lb. tubes.
Carmine.
Purple Madder.
Ultramarine Ash.
Flake White, in ¼ lb. tubes.

The above Colours flow easily, and the artist is enabled, by their beautiful transparency, [illegible] to depict nature in all its grandeur and magnificence with a truth hitherto unattainable with the Colours prepared as of old, the most delicate tints are fine and pure and will bear a repetition of washes, without the danger of moving or destroying their transparency or brilliancy.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing [illegible] the London and Geneva manufacturers, they [illegible] chased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold [illegible] Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they [illegible] prices as will ensure most decided saving [illegible]
They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by [illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by Thwaites [illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett [illegible]
Gold and Silver Watches by [illegible]
Doctor's Independent Seconds [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Watches by English [illegible]
Gold Watches from Rs. [illegible]
Silver Watches from Rs. [illegible]
Children's Sterling Silver [illegible]
Children's [illegible]
Morocco cases [illegible]
Sterling Silver [illegible]
Sterling Silver [illegible]
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, [illegible]
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickel [illegible]
Ladies' and Gentlemen's [illegible] made Courier Bags [illegible]
Aluminium and Jet [illegible]
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses [illegible]
English, French and [illegible]
Small Round Tent Clocks [illegible]
Small Pocket Thermometers [illegible]
All the [illegible] Watches [illegible]
Thornhill [illegible]
Indian [illegible]
[illegible]
Old Gold and Silver [illegible] Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, [illegible] Articles &c. [illegible] taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watch[illegible], Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and [illegible] ters from London and Geneva.
Bombay, [illegible]
Orders from the mofussil must be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment.

B[illegible] SPE[illegible]

A large stock [illegible] Scarlet, Blue [illegible] Overalls) in [illegible]
Scarlet [illegible]
Blue [illegible]
Scarlet [illegible]
Khakee [illegible]
New Serge [illegible]
Fine [illegible] Cloth [illegible]
Cavalry Grey [illegible]
Khakee Drill, [illegible]
[illegible] above made and cut in first rate style and in strict accordance with the latest Regulations.
Gold Laces, Swords, (Military, Naval, and [illegible]) [illegible] Hats, Waist and Shoulder Belts, Badges [illegible] Trimmings of all kinds, &c. &c.
Materials supplied by the yard, and patterns sent [illegible]

CIVILIANS' CLOTHING.

	Rs.
[illegible] Travelling Tweed Suits	Rs. 29
Good Angola Suits	,, 35
Superfine Black Dress Suits from	,, 60

An immense assortment of Fancy Angolas to select from, of the newest patterns, all Wool, and warranted [illegible] washing.
[illegible] Coatings, Venetians, Llamas, &c.
[illegible] Cords for Breeches and [illegible]
[illegible] White Cotton Cords, Brown Cords [illegible]
[illegible] Sealskins, Vicunas, Black [illegible] Cords, adapted for [illegible]
[illegible] Cloth, a new material for Clergymen's and [illegible], light in texture.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

A large and well assorted stock of Cloth Coats, Alpaca, Tweed and [illegible] and Drill Trousers, Waistcoats of every description, Inverness Capes [illegible], Waterproof Clothing, all Wool, [illegible] quality.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

Black Paris Silk Hats, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14.
Drab, Black, and [illegible] Felt Dress Hats, Felt Helmets, Rs. 6, Rs. 7, and [illegible]
Air Chamber do. Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15.
REGULATION HELMETS, SHAPE APPROVED OF AT THE HORSE GUARDS.
Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Metal Bound Sword Proof, clearing out at Rs. 30; usually sold at Rs. 35.
Air Chamber Felt Forage Caps, Rs. 9-8.
Waterproof Oxford Yachting Hats for Monsoon Wear, Rs. 8-8.
Straw Hat Waterproof Covers, Re. 1.
Shooting Hats, Air Chamber.
A large assortment of rich Pugrees.
The Mohair or Zephyr Hat, extremely light Cork body, Rs. 5.
Glengarry and Scotch Caps.
Sicilian Pork Pie Turban Felt Hats.
Staff and Regimental Forage Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Velvet Hunting Caps.
Sou-Westers, Rs. 2-8.

SHIRTS AND HOSIERY.

First-rate White Shirts, well sewn with Linen Fronts and French Wrists, either for Buttons or Studs, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 60 per doz.
A large lot of Coloured Shirts with Collars attached [illegible] per doz.
White and Coloured Merino Socks.
[illegible] Wool Socks, Rs. 9 per doz., hand [illegible]
Balbriggan and Cotton Socks, at all prices.
[illegible], Lambs Wool and Cotton under Vests.
[illegible] Gauze, Silk and Wool do.
[illegible] Collars, in every shape now [illegible] three folds.
[illegible] Braces, Belts, &c. &c. &c.
Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Strong Morocco Boots, screw-soles, warranted to resist wet.
Dress Boots, of Patent Leather, Morocco Enamel, &c.
Calf Skin, with Elastic Sides and Kid Tops.
Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
Patent Leather do.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Blankets, Longcloths, Chintz Furnitures, Table Covers, Linens, Muslins, Carpets, Paper Hangings, &c &c., all at [illegible] rates.

MESSRS. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS BY APPOINTMENT,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and General Warehousemen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled balances of same till closed.

No interest will be [illegible] any balance thereof which are not withdrawn [illegible]

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within a fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and the balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,
50 Shares in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, White and other Piece Goods, &c. &c.

ALSO,
to be sold without reserve,
4 [illegible] for cooling Beers, Wines, Fruits, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

COFFEE MACHINES.

A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

WINES.

Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 7½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Grinsted & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 14 per dozen.
In pints	7-8 ,,

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 25th June 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following Articles, viz.:—

Pairs of Single and Double Wall Shades, Bronze, and [illegible] Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Oil, Floor and Velvet Carpet, Candlesticks, 2 cases of Night Caps, white Merino Shirts, few dozen Grey [illegible] Socks, &c.

Also to close an account,
87 Boxes of Moselle.
25 Dozen Claret.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUAB[illegible] PROPERTY.

Particulars of the Landed pro[illegible] to the Estate of the late Jams[illegible] Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in [illegible] lic Auction, by Messrs. DINSHAW HO[illegible] Co., at their Auction Rooms, on Monday [illegible]
The Sale to commence 3 P.M.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Land [illegible] together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate lying, and being, at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 466 and which said piece of Ground admeasures [illegible] hundred and twenty [illegible] square yards, be the same little more or less and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the [illegible] by the Public Road, [illegible] on or towards the West partly [illegible] ground devoted to [illegible] the house of [illegible] by a Lane which [illegible] and [illegible] shall be used and enjoyed as a [illegible] towards the South by Lot [illegible] feet of ground [illegible] the Lot [illegible]

[illegible] 2. [illegible] parcel of Land, or [illegible] Stable thereon, [illegible]